

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,365 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.
 "POWAN," 2,338 "....." H. J. Black.
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 "....." C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 "....." B. Branch.
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 "....." R. D. Thomas.

Departure from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5.30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons.....Captain W. A. Valentia.
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 "....." G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.

On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,19 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons.....Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 569 "....." Mackinson.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

OF THE

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILIWONG.	JAVA	Second half Aug.	JAPAN	Second half Aug.
TJIMAH.	JAPAN	Second half Aug.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Aug.
TJIBODAS.	JAPAN	Second half Aug.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIPANAS.	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.
TJIKINI.	JAVA	First half Sept.	JAPAN	First half Sept.
TJILATJAP.	JAPAN	First half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1907.

Hotel.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAR, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 76 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Bontas, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For	STEAMERS	To sail
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"..... Capt. D. Lens	About FRIDAY, 23rd Aug., 1907.
NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ ROT. LUITPOLD"..... Capt. H. Kirchner	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 28th Aug., 1907.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH"..... Capt. P. Grosch	About WEDNESDAY, 28th Aug., 1907.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO"..... Capt. F. Sembill	About SATURDAY, 9 A.M., 31st Aug., 1907.
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"..... Capt. D. Lens	THURSDAY, Noon, 12th Sept., 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

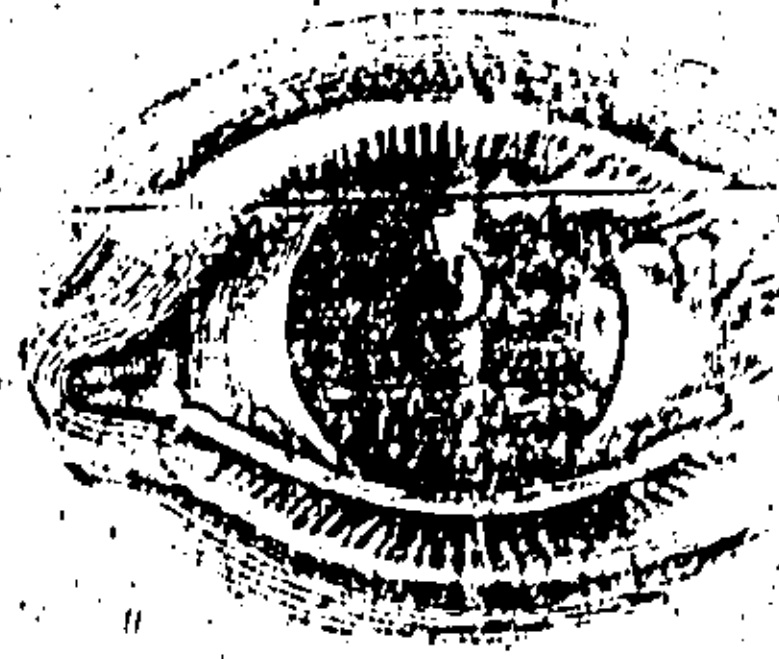
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907.

Intimation.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
 Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street, 506, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
 The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon.
 Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
 Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
 Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.
 Telegraphic Address:
 "CHEF" HONGKONG.

Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
 Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
 Billiards and Bowling Alleys.
 Moderate Terms and No Extras.
 Modern Management.

O. R. OWEN,

Proprietor.

COMPOSITORS' "HOWLERS."

HOW PROOF-READERS STIFLE HUMOUR.

Ever since printing was invented a duel has been in progress in the printing offices of the world between the compositor and the proof-reader. It is the compositor's duty to "set-up" that which appears in his "copy," but sometimes because he is unable to decipher the manuscript, or because his soul soars above restrictions, or, again, because he is thinking of things other than his work, he perpetrates "howlers" that if allowed to reach the public would add greatly to the gaiety of nations.

Unfortunately, or fortunately—it all depends on the point of view—these lapses on the part of the compositor rarely come under the notice of the general public. They are—or they should be—stified immediately after their birth by the proof-reader, whose duty it is to see that the compositor does not misrepresent the author.

Sometimes, however, the proof-reader nods, and in this connection the late Lord Goschen told, at a public dinner, a story of a reader who worked for his (Lord Goschen's) grandfather, and who, in answer to a denunciation from his employer, cried—

"Let some other man work at correctness of typography. I despair. My own thoughts often blunder me, as they seize and hold the authors otherwise than they ought to. It is quite possible that giggling about words and syllables may often go to the wall when my soul cannot tear itself loose from some thought or picture. Errors have been found in sheets which I thought I had worked backwards and forwards with the greatest particularity. I read always as it should be."

It is when a reader is in this soulful condition that the general public are permitted to read, as they did once in a morning paper not given to humour, that a celebrated politician, in a speech, described someone as "sitting at the feet of the game-bird of Birmingham," instead of Gamaliel. In the same journal, too, the following startling announcement appeared under the heading of "Births":—

NICHOLSON.—On the 11th instant, at Belton-road, Sidcup, the son of Alfred Nicholson, of a daughter.

In another newspaper appeared a most pathetic account of a doctor, who died owing to having accidentally infected himself while injecting some plague virus into a "gnat." The mystery was solved the next day, when an apology was printed explaining that the word should have been "rat!"

During a recent election a daily referred to the popularity of the "well-known Lancashire foxes." This quaint mistake was due primarily to the telegraph operator, who neglected to supply capital letters for what should have read "Lancashire foxes," a member of which well-known family was one of the candidates.

STOPPED IN TIME.

"Come over and try some new soup," a lady novelist did not write; "songs" was the word. "It is a sickly 'kopje' of the real article" was perhaps excusable. It appeared in a paper during the Boer war. These mistakes are curious enough, but they pale into insignificance before some of those that never reach the printed sheet; and the "Express" mentions some.

"Cold milk, father!" once demanded a compositor in cold type and he was aggrieved to have to alter it to "Cead mille faille!" "Brer Fox" was made "Boer Fox"—that was also during the South African War. On a hot summer's day another tired type-setter turned "The Ides of March" into "The Idea of Work" and the same man was responsible for this puzzle—"Dewlap tyros are the beat in the market." The answer is "Dunlop tyres."

In a sermon a celebrated divine was made to say: "And they erected a 'marine store' at the mouth of the sepulchre." "Massive stone" were the correct words.

Abbreviations are at times the bane of the compositor, but he had no excuse for setting up, in an account of a Mansion House function, that among those present were "Old Isaac and Old Treloar." He should have known that "Ald." was an abbreviation of "Alderman." In the same "take" of copy the "Lord Mayor was received with a 'crash'" (should be "clat"), and was followed by the Sheriff in their "margarine" ("margarine") gowns.

"Let the gulled Judy wink," appeared in another first-proof, and the proof-reader wearily made it the "gulled jade wit ce." "Die! Lusty platter!" has quite a Transpontine flavour, but the "copy" said "Die Lustige Blatter" (a German weekly paper).

"Piguet of the enunciation" does not seem convincing; "figment of the imagination" is better. "Peacock's long on Sunday morning" is a digression "is all right when the first two words are read 'Petticoat-land.' In a police-court assault case, the prosecutor was made to say that the prisoner had given him 'twins.' What the prisoner really did was to give the prosecutor a turn (a fright). "The Government were suffering from mental aberration!" must have been set up by a compositor of the Opposition parties. The real charge was "mutual admiration."

"Do mortal vile nice lorcum" would trouble a Latin scholar. "Do mortis nil nisi bonum" is more correct. "Jim the Pieman" is easily recognisable as the hero of a play, and "Putty Polly," the racehorse, would throw up her pretty head in disdain to see herself so described.

"For a pair of 'scandals' completed the costume" read "scandals," and for "Here is indeed a 'scandal' substitute 'scandal.'" "He lived in the 'tububs'" should be "suburbs," and "Call her Herr, in" is understandable when printed "Call her Herrin." A well-known descriptive writer was startled to read in the rough first-proof that he had described the fabled surrounding the Derby course as "covered with boots and shoes." He was placated when informed that it had been altered to "boots and shoes."

Collymbs could be filled with the amazing and amusing blunders of the compositor, but here space forbids more than a few "howlers," which is a classic in the printing world. "O tempora, O mores!" wails a leader-writer at ten minutes to 7 in the morning. "O Mores, indeed!" exclaimed the proof-reader, a quarter of an hour later, when he "caught-rd bowled" the compositor, who had improved the phrase into "O Tennyson! O Mores!"

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.
 PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
 HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
 ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).
 ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

To Let.

TO LET.

OFFICES at No. 14, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.).

Apply to—

HO TUNG,

Comptroller Department,

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1907.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE at PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907.

TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS Nos. 9, 9a, 9b, 9c, and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

COMPRADORE,

Barretto & Co.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1907.

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.

GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Redecorated, Electric Light, Tennis Court.

Nos. 1 & 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.

Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE,

1, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1907.

TO LET.

No. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Sham Shui Po, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907.

TO BE LET.

A 8-roomed (1st August, 1907), No. 5 MOUNT RISON HILL.

Apply to—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1907.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1907.

Intimations.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Specialists

IN

Travelling

Requisites.

CABIN TRUNKS.

DRESSING CASES.

LADIES' HAT BOXES.

PORTMAN-TEAUS.

KIT BAGS. HOLDALLS.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 17th August 1907.

Public Companies.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, Queen's Buildings, Cross Street, on MONDAY, 19th August, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 19th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THOS. I. ROSE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [69]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 80 cents per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1907, will be payable on the 17th August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 17th August, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. [714]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of \$1.00 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders, held this day, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1907.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for WARRANTS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1907. [743]

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN

THE LATEST METHOD of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY, 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A. Hongkong, 16th April, 1905. [6]

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1904. [60]

For Sale.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. HARTMANN'S RAUHEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL GREASE

and

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907. [45]

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) in which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a broken-down system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary duties of life. Now, what ails is absolutely essential to health and vitality.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that an night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, with the least and health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AHEAD!

and a new candle is put in place of what had so lately seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicine is purely vegetable and innocuous, as it is made of the most valuable and nutritious substances, and is suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by its marvellous recuperative power, which is destined to cure the chronic diseases that had preceded it for this medicine is a true and reliable remedy.

It is sold by the principal Chemists and Dispensaries throughout the world.

"THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Stationery Office, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by all Chemists.

[3]

MADE THE BEST OF LIFE.

What's the use of always fretting
Over life that can't be cured?
What's the use of finding fault with
What we know must be endured?

Does it make life's burdens lighter
If we grumble 'neath their load?
Does it make life's pathway smoother
If we fret about the road?

Better use our time than fill it
Full of sighs and vain regrets
Over some imagined blunder,
As does he who always frets.

Storms will follow every squall,
Grief be mixed with every joy;
And 'tis best that it should be so;
Gold's too soft without alloy.

"Half our trouble's our invention,
We're to blame for half our strife,
Then if life is what we make it,
Why not make the best of life?"

EMPEROR OF MONEY.

THE AMAZING RICHES OF ROCKEFELLER.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the wealthiest man who ever lived, made a net profit from his various enterprises last year of twelve million pounds sterling. His regular income, year in and year out, is estimated at £20,000 a day, or nearly £30 a minute. His aggregate fortune amounts to at least £150,000,000, and the multimillionaire has declared himself unable to state, within several millions, the actual total of his colossal wealth. At his present rate of progress he would be worth in 1927 about £65,000,000. Even now he could, if he liked, pay every year the incomes of all European kings, and pay off the national debts, and that without encroaching upon his capital at all. The capitalisation of the concerns in which this Emperor of Money is the moving spirit is as follows:—

Insurance companies	£187,000,000
Railroads	500,000,000
Industrial	360,000,000
Traction and transportation	32,000,000
Gas, electric light and power	22,000,000
Mining companies	39,000,000
Banks and trust companies	36,000,000
Telegraph and telephone	36,000,000
Navigation	8,000,000
Safe deposits	120,000
Total	£1,313,120,000

STARTED AT 755 A WEEK.

The total wealth of the Standard Oil Trust, which is practically Mr. Rockefeller's property, is estimated by a prominent Wall-street banker, at £400,000,000. Numbers of men, besides Mr. Rockefeller, have become millionaires through their connection with it. Here are a few with their fortunes:—

William Rockefeller	£400,000
Henry H. Rogers	300,000
Henry M. Flayler	200,000
J. D. Archbold	100,000
Charles Pratt	100,000
Wesley Telford	100,000
Daniel O'Day	100,000

The last named was a poor Irish boy, who started work in the oil-field at 14. A day Rockefeller himself began life as a clerk at £3 a month. That was in 1856, since when he has amassed his wealth at the following rate of progress:—

In 1856 he was worth	£1,000
In 1870	10,000
In 1875	100,000
In 1885	1,000,000
In 1890	20,000,000
In 1895	50,000,000
In 1906	150,000,000

Compared with other American millionaires, Mr. Rockefeller's wealth is as follows:—
John D. Rockefeller (oil) £150,000,000
Andrew Carnegie (steel) 80,000,000
W. K. Vanderbilt (railways) 35,000,000
George J. Gould (railways) 25,000,000
W. A. Clark (copper mines) 20,000,000

Mr. Heitz Green (money lending)	20,000,000
D. O. Mills (banking)	15,000,000
H. O. Havemeyer (sugar)	14,000,000
J. J. Hill (railways)	10,000,000

BANK NOTES ROUND THE WORLD.

Rockefeller has webbed the earth with 20,000 miles of oil pipes. He owns 210 steamers and 70,000 delivery wagons. He owns 3,500 tank cars, which run on every road in America. He employs 25,000 men, and controls the income of hundreds of thousands of people. He rules the greatest railroads of America as though they were toys. His millions, if they were counted in silver, would outweigh two Dreadnought battleships. In bank notes, they would make a double girdle round the earth and leave a remnant 1,500 miles long.

OWNS A LITTLE KINGDOM.

He has bought a whole province in the Adirondacks comprising thousands upon thousands of acres, several considerable towns, and lakes, rivers, forest and mountains, and he made a private park of it, evicting all the inhabitants for the sake of the deer, the foxes, the partridges, and the quail it contained. The other day this spoils' child of fortune suddenly remembered that he was an expert skier in his youth, whereupon he ordered the construction of a four-acre lake on his estate at Lake-wood, New Jersey, as a Christmas present for himself. The lake will be screened by a forest of pines and a hedge of aspens. A watch-tower is being built on the shore, whence detectives, with high-power field-glasses will scan the surrounding country, while the lonely millionaire is strolling in order to warn him of the approach of intruders.

"MONEY MAD."

The stories told against Rockefeller are more numerous than those told in his favour. "I have been in business with Rockefeller for thirty-five years," said one of his colleagues, "and he would do me out of a dollar to-day." "Same is every other way," Senator Hanna once said of him, "but money mad." Even his own son, John D. Rockefeller, jun., tells a disparaging

story of him. My father was eating in a little restaurant in Rochester," he says, "when he looked and found the waiter studying him with profound interest. 'Waiter,' said my father. 'Yes, sir,' said the waiter. 'I have—ah—I have everything I want.' 'Yes, sir. Thank you, sir.' But the man still stood there, still stared. 'Waiter, you may retire,' said my father testily. 'But I am responsible for the silver, sir,' the waiter said in a low, reproachful voice."

"GET ALL YOU CAN."

Rockefeller's opinions and maxims on money and money-making are interesting. He recently lectured the officials of the Standard Oil Company upon the subject of economy, and enjoined upon them the habit of "turning down the gas" which he said was the highway to wealth. His eldest daughter, he told them, earns her pocket-money by looking after the gas-jets. "I believe it is a religious duty," he says, "to get all the money you can. Get it fairly, religiously, and honestly—and give away all you can." "The gift of honest labour is better than money."

"Money is not all. We do not necessarily have to give money to fulfil our mission in life."

"In the thirty or forty years of my business life the company with which I have been associated has paid out in wages from £12,000 to £4,000 a day, or at the rate of £4,600,000 a year. Thus between £120,000,000 have been paid for honest labour. That, I consider, is the best kind of giving."

MILLIONS GIVEN AWAY.

The duty of giving, however, has not been neglected by Mr. Rockefeller, in spite of the animadversions of his enemies. He story of his gifts is almost as amazing as that of his riches. He has given about 20,000,000 in aid of churches, universities, and charities. To Chicago University College alone he gave £30,000. He presented £2,000 to Yale University last year. He has also promised to give the enormous sum of £1,000,000 to provide an endowment for the University of Chicago. Altogether, Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions amount to some £3,000,000 a year.

For Sale.

HUMBER CYCLES.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cycles Makers

ROYAL WARRANTS

H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

AND

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES

WITH THE LATEST, BEST 3 SPEED GEAR,

GEAR CASES AND DUNLOP TYRES.

From \$120 to \$150 each.

GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Portsmouth Evening News:—"For 38 years the name of the HUMBER has been as a guarantee of good workmanship."

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

AGENTS,

11, D'AGUIAR STREET AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1907. [467]

A. CHAZALON & CO.

6, Queen's Road Central,

WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKIN'S STOUT

in pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS

GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &c.

VICHY, PERRIER, ROCHEMAURE,

AND

Other FRENCH MINERAL WATERS.

Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS

suitable for Pic-nic

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907. [49]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per Cask

ex Factory.

In Bags of 150 lbs. net \$2.70 per Bag

ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906. [48]

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no change has been made in the Rates of Shipping to the Hongkong Telegraph and they are warned against paying more than 25s. (cents) (to each) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1906. [42]

Intimations.

THE BRIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind: like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

VAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh—L. R. C. P., London, Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishops College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists. [47]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,000,000.)

Undertakes and Executes THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., &c., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907. [432]

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY OF

"UPHOLSTERY WORK" from the

1st September, 1907, to H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Dockyard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 22nd August, 1907.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for Tender Forms. This will be returned if the Tender is declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a Tender.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. [745]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.

every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [59]

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.

Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [54]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cobs feet of

COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver

perishable goods.

WM FARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907. [6]

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

AERATED WATERS

ABSOLUTE PURITY

HIGHEST DEGREE

PERFECTION.

OUR SODA WATER is the most wholesome daily beverage that can be taken. OUR LEMONADE, ORANGE CHAMPAGNE, RASPBERRYADE, LEMON SQUASH, &c., possess the true flavour of the finest Fresh Fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, &c., &c., &c. HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.

BIRTH. August 10th, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of Dr. A. P. PARKER, of a daughter.

DEATH. At Shanghai, 12th August, 1907, JAMES TULLOCH, aged 45 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907.

PROPOSED TAX ON PORTLAND CEMENT MATERIAL.

For a considerable time it has been evident to those who have kept themselves acquainted with the commercial situation in Canton that a well-directed movement to restrict the cement industry for the benefit of the Government Cement Factory in Honam was on foot, and that regulations which were calculated seriously to affect the operation of foreign companies were in contemplation. It was even mooted that a proposal to prohibit the exportation of the particular limestone required for the manufacture of cement was under consideration by the Chinese authorities, but on the departure from Canton of Viceroy Shum, who was known to be the protagonist in the scheme to secure the success of the Government institution at the expense of any foreign concern, it was allowed temporarily to disappear into the background. The idea only remained dormant, however, for according to information which we have received from our correspondent at Canton a proclamation has been issued dealing with the question of the exportation of the limestone which is absolutely necessary for the manufacture of Portland cement. The proclamation, which will come into effect on an early date, is less drastic in its terms than the original scheme had in view, but it none the less aims at the ultimate extinction of a trade which is of the utmost importance to Hongkong. There can be no doubt that the proclamation is directed against the Green Island Cement Company, which is entirely dependent for its supply of the raw material upon the deposits which exist in the district near Canton. No other cement factories operated outside Canton seek to draw supplies from this quarter, and consequently none is likely to be affected by any regulation which may be promulgated by the Chinese Provincial Government except the Green Island Cement Company. It appears that the Likin Bureau, in co-operation with the Canton Government Cement Factory, have issued a proclamation to the effect that as the limestone quarried in the district of Ying Tak is suitable for the manufacture of cement, and as the product is exported to foreign ports in large quantities, the authorities have decided to levy a likin tax of 1.2 candareen per picul on all the material exported. The Magistrate at Ying Tak has received instructions—Viceroy's instructions—to establish a likin station and

inaugurate the collection of the new tax at the earliest possible date. Such a brief would appear to be the terms of the proclamation. When it is stated that the special limestone required for the manufacture of Portland cement occurs in extremely few places, and that investigations having as their purpose the discovery of deposits within the area of the Colony have entirely failed to locate the existence of any similar deposits, the importance and character of the measure instituted by the Chinese authorities will be fully appreciated. It is practically an attempt to interfere with the huge industry which has been built up through the energy and perseverance of Hongkong's commercial community, and brought to success by the skill and enterprise of the general managers, Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. What the precise effect the protectionist manoeuvre of the Canton Government may have on the manufacture of Portland cement at Hok On it is too early to say, and it would be rash to speculate, but that it means much to an industry which is already experiencing the difficulties resulting from the vagaries of silver exchange will be self-evident. The tax of something like one penny per picul may seem trifling, but when it is stated that thousands of tons are annually imported into Hongkong by the Green Island Cement Company, and that these thousands come from the neighbouring district of Canton, it will be apparent that even a candareen extra cost will amount to a very considerable sum at the end of a twelve-month. In order to show the phenomenal development which has taken place in the Portland cement business, particularly in America where most buildings are now being constructed of reinforced cement, we quote some figures and statements which appeared recently in the *Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore* covering Portland cement production running back to the year 1880. Space does not permit us to reproduce the entire table, but we give the five-year intervals down to 1895, and then the figures for each year since the phenomenal growth began:

	barrels
1880	4,000
1885	150,000
1890	335,500
1895	990,324
1897	2,667,755
1898	3,694,284
1899	5,652,666
1900	8,482,020
1901	11,711,225
1902	17,330,644
1903	23,347,973
1904	25,005,881
1905	35,246,812
1906	45,610,822

Commenting on this development, the paper quoted observed that so great has been the percentage of increase, even during the last few years, that it is difficult to undertake to forecast anything as to the vast productions of cement during the next five or ten years. Between 1895 and 1906 there was a growth from less than 1,000,000 barrels to over 45,000,000 barrels, and in 1906 there was a gain over 1905 of 10,400,000 barrels, which is a greater gain than has ever been made in any one year in America up to 1901. No other large industry, we believe, has ever made such a marvellous record of advance as that of cement, and for it there seems to be practically no limit. But the manufacturer must be in a position to obtain the raw material at a reasonable rate, and in sufficient quantities to meet requirements, before he can hope to conduct his business with profit and success.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

St. Joseph's College will be re-opened on Monday, 19th inst., after the summer vacation.

The appointment of Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, second Police Magistrate, with effect from the 15th instant, is gazetted.

SERGT. Major (Foreman of Works) F. C. Odgson, R.E., arrived here from England per s.s. *Namur* on 15th instant, for duty.

CAPTAIN S. O. Boyd, R.C.A., left per s.s. *Monteagle* on 14th instant, for posting to Home Establishment, on completion of tour of service with "K.S.B.R.G.A."

MR. George Grant has been appointed to be a surveyor of boiler of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Jack.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Surgeon-Lieutenant Forsyth to be Surgeon-Captain in the Volunteer Corps, with effect from the 9th instant.

CAPTAIN Hardy of H.M.S. *Patience* reports the existence of a sand bank with 4 fathoms thereon in position 11° 36' S. Latitude, 113° 58' E. Longitude. This affects Admiralty Chart No. 947A.

A HARBIN message to the *Asahi* states that owing to the scarcity of the supply of wheat, and the high market in consequence of a long continued drought, all the flour-mills in Harbin have suspended operations indefinitely.

MUSKETRY field practices will be carried out daily from Monday, 19th instant, until Friday, the 23rd instant, inclusive, commencing at 7.30 a.m., and finishing at noon, from the south-west slope of Victoria Peak below Mountain Lodge, in a westerly direction towards the east slope of High West.

When Mr. F. A. Hazelard took his seat in the Police Court, this morning, one John McGilb, formerly a fireman on board the steamer *Tudor Prince*, and who had been remanded on a charge of vagrancy, was to-day charged with deserting his ship. Capt. N. McDougall, of the *Tudor Prince*, prosecuted. Defendant pleaded guilty to the charge, and was ordered by his Worship to forfeit all pay from the time he deserted, which was on and July last, to date, and to be placed on board at once by the police. The *Tudor Prince* sailed for New York, via Singapore, at noon to-day.

A VANCOUVER, B.C., despatch of July 16 says:—Thirteen Chinese who wanted to save a total of \$5,500 taxes by smuggling themselves into Canada were discovered by the officers of the Canadian customs yesterday afternoon on board the Canadian Pacific railway steamship *Tartar*. The suspicions of the customs officers had been awakened the night before by a fishing boat with Chinese in it, which had been brought up alongside the *Tartar*, evidently with the intention of taking off the stowaways. The officers on watch scented trouble, and warned the boat off. Search was made in the boat-bunkers. The Chinese had hidden themselves by building up a wall of large lumps of coal around their hiding place. The others had chosen the bottom of the fore peak.

An Indian policeman made a very gruesome discovery yesterday morning while passing along Pokfulam Road. Suddenly looking up at a tree, after leaving No. 1 bridge, he caught sight of a body of a man hanging from a branch, ostensibly stone dead. Seeing this he immediately proceeded to No. 7 Police Station and secured an ambulance and had the body removed to the mortuary. Upon examination of the corpse it was discovered that the deceased, a coolie, about forty years of age, had been dead at least five days. The spot where he was found hanging is a very secluded one, surrounded by thick trees and also a good deal of high undergrowth, which would account for the body hanging in such a position for that length of time without discovery. Poverty is supposed to be the cause of the coolie's demise.

WHILE the rest of the city was still wrapped in slumber this morning, a young Chinese woman, whose name the police got as Leung Ki, residing at 20, Wing Fung Street, made an unsuccessful attempt to end her life by drowning in the harbour. An Indian constable on duty on the Praya Central had his attention drawn to what appeared to be a human figure struggling in the water. Going close to the sea wall he saw a woman rising to the surface the second time and, without loss of time, he made every effort to rescue her. His efforts were successful, though the young woman was unconscious when brought to the shore. She was removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. On Monday morning, however, she will be called upon to give an explanation in the Police Court of her conduct in endeavouring to take her own life.

A SIXTEEN-year-old lad named Su Fai, living at 40, Kowloon-chai, had the surprise of his life last night when he thought to enrich himself suddenly at his neighbour's expense. But he little knew his neighbour's athletic capabilities. Next door to Su's house lives a married woman named Chan Ng. Discovering Su about to leave her premises at about eight o'clock last night with her box of jewellery under his arm, the athlete promptly seizing a rope lassoed the would-be burglar, whom she tied securely to the bedpost. Then she called for the police. Police Sergeant Sim of Sam-shui-poi Police Station, took charge of the miscreant. Su Fai made his debut before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, this morning, at the Police Court, on a charge of larceny. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defence. A remand was allowed. Accused was released on bill of \$100.

THERE will be one sampanman conspicuous by his absence from theatres for some time to come. And he will, in future, no doubt, seek his bed at a proper hour. Having made good profit yesterday, the sampanman, whose name was unascertainable, thought he would treat himself to a visit to the Tai Ping Theatre. This he did. Leaving the theatre at two o'clock this morning, the boatman finding it not worth while returning to his boat, which was moored some distance down the harbour, he curled himself up to sleep on a narrow parapet running alongside the Shek-tong-tui nullah. In his sleep he apparently had a nightmare, for the next seen of the boatman was his unconscious form lying in the bottom of the nullah. Ladders were taken by the police and the unfortunate boatman brought to terra firma and removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he is being treated for severe bruises about the head, which are, however, not believed to be serious.

THE death occurred, at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, of Mr. C. H. Hamilton, who has been engaged on the Kowloon-Canton railway construction works for some months. Mr. Hamilton entered the hospital on Wednesday suffering from malaria and a complication of diseases which terminated fatally. He was exceedingly well known in the Colony and a general favourite. Some years ago he visited Australia, and came to Hongkong in 1904 with a cargo of Australian lumber which he hoped to popularise in the Colony. His health gave way and he underwent two serious operations at the Peak Hospital. In order to regain his strength he again proceeded to Australia, and after a short absence returned to the Colony apparently reinvigorated. The trying nature of his duties on the railway, however, and the imperfect condition of his health brought on a relapse from which he failed to recover. Mr. Hamilton was a brother of Captain J. de Courcy Hamilton, chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and a relative of Rear-Admiral Hamilton.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

MARKET TOWN HELD UP.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th August. A serious case of robbery took place in Tai Lik market in the district of Nanhai on the night of the 14th instant at 8 p.m. when some hundreds of robbers entered the market and ransacked all the shops, taking goods away to the value of several thousands of dollars. Near the locality was a guard junk with some troops and the robbers had placed men at different points to oppose the guards should the alarm be raised. On the news of the robbery being raised, the guard junk on started for the scene of the outrage. On the way they had an encounter with the bandits with the result that one robber and four guards were killed and several others wounded. The guard boat in the vicinity was also burnt by the robbers, before they decamped. On learning of the case the Brigadier General of Kwangchow and the Nanhai magistrate at once proceeded to the place to make an inspection. Yesterday a robber concerned in the case was arrested and was handed over to the guards who brought him to Canton for trial.

With reference to the proposed levying of a likin due on the stones, which are suitable for the manufacture of cement, which exported to foreign countries from the Ying Tak district, the Canton Authorities have sent expectant Magistrate Ho, Yuk-han, to that district and given him instructions to open the station there for the collection of the proposed dues.

The pirates on the waterways surrounding Shun-tak District have lately been active. Several small boats have been held up in broad daylight. The guard station in that locality was last month set on fire by the robbers, so it is quite time that the local officials take steps to suppress the sea robbers.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Canton Chamber of Commerce to discuss the advisability of telegraphing to the Capital praying for the appointment of H.E. Viceroy Shum to the post of Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces, as a strong man is wanted in the South to hold the reins of Government, but no definite steps have been taken yet.

THE NEW VICEROY. The day before yesterday H.E. Acting Viceroy Wu wired to Honam to H.E. Chang Yun Chun, Viceroy-designate of the Liang Kwang Provinces, to ascertain the date of his departure for the South. H.E. Wu received a reply from Honam stating that the new Viceroy will leave there on the 26th instant for Canton. The Acting Viceroy will on the 17th inst. send a reception party to Hankow to accompany H.E. Chang to the South.

CAMPHOR INDUSTRY. Acting Viceroy Wu has deputed Tantai Yip Shou-tsun to Fuijen province to make an investigation into the camphor growing and preparing industry with a view to introducing the camphor trade into this province.

RAUB CAUSING.

A telegram from the mine reports a crushing of 5,770 tons of ore, yielding 939 ounces of smelted gold, a distinct improvement on last crushing.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIFTH ROUND.

MIDDLES-X "A" vs MIDDLESX "B."

This match was played yesterday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure. It proved to be a very interesting one, as both teams were well matched and afforded a great deal of excitement amongst the spectators. Before the game started, some of the members of both teams started to have a bit of practice, so when the match commenced they were fagged out, and those that were fresh did practically all the scoring. In the first half the "A" team scored the first two goals, but their opponents were not long in equalising matters.

Soon after play recommenced in the second half both teams were not long in adding two goals each to their credit and it looked as if the game would end in a draw; but on account of the men not marking each other as they ought to have done, the "A" team scored the odd and winning goal (viz. the fifth) and thus the game ended in a win for the "A" team by 5 goals to 4. The Teams were:—Middles "A":—Roberts, Miles, Remnant, Riddle, Gee, Goode and Lincham. Middles "B":—Ridale, Worsley, Reed, Worster, Ressel, Perkins and Newman.

The fixtures in the sixth round are as follows:—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., R.E. "A" Team vs Middles "B" and R.E. "B" vs Middles "A" and on Friday, 23rd inst., R.H.K.Y.C. vs V.R.C. "A" Team.

COMPETITION TABLE.

Played, Won, Lost, Drawn, Points.

V.R.C. "A"	5	4	0	1	13
R.H.K.Y.C.	5	4	1	0	12
87th Co., R.G.A.	4	3	0	1	10
Corinthian Y.C.	4	3	1	0	9
R.E. "A"	4	1	3	0	3
R.E. "B"	4	1	3	0	3
V.R.C. "B"	4	1	3	0	3
Middles "A"	4	1	3	0	3
Middles "B"	4	0	4	0	0

WONG KWONG, a street coolie, residing at 21, Lower Lascar Row, will no doubt learn to keep his eyes open when carrying heavy goods along the streets in the future. He was taught a lesson to that effect this morning, when he was placed before Mr. F. A. Hazelard, at the Police Court, on a charge of damaging a fire alarm in Wing Lok Street, at seven o'clock this morning. Wong did not know what the proceedings were about at first, but he grasped the situation when ordered to pay a fine of one dollar, which he refused to do, he left the Court a wiser, but a poorer man.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

The eighty-fifth annual half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall, at noon, to-day. Mr. G. H. Medhurst presided. There were present the Hon. Mr. D. Kerwick, Messrs. A. Fuchs, E. Goetz, A. Haupt, C. R. Lenzmann, A. J. Raymond, E. Shellim, R. Shewan, H. A. W. Slade and H. E. Tomkins (Directors); J. R. M. Smith (Chief Manager); J. C. Peter, C. W. May, A. Findlay Smith, J. J. Leiria, H. N. Modv, G. Piercy, Ho Fook, Ho Kom Tong, Lo Cheung Shiu, W. Dunbar, G. C. C. Master, J. Wheeler, Ellis Kadoorie, S. H. Michael, E. S. Kadoorie, G. de Champenax, J. Barton, A. Forbes, W. H. Wickham, F. Smyth, E. J. Barrett, F. Maitland, W. E. Clarke, R. Mitchell, R. R. Hynd, E. F. Mackay, Cheung Koon Sio, Lau Pun Chin, and Wong Leung Him.

The Chief Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—I feel confident that the report which I have just read, will meet with a favourable reception from you and that the proposed distribution of profits will likewise receive your approval.

Looking at the balance sheet, and comparing the present figures with those shown on 31st December last, you will find on the whole a substantial increase. I will refer briefly to the principal changes. Our note circulation has gone up to \$ 81 lacs, being an increase of \$ 20 lacs, and is \$ 81 lacs in excess of our authorized issue. This excess we are required to cover by the deposit with the Hongkong Government of dollar for dollar, and you will observe that the condition has been more than complied with, for the amount, as shown in the other side of the account, so deposited is ten millions of dollars.

Both silver and gold current accounts have increased; the large increase of \$ 84 lacs in the gold accounts being due, in a great measure, to proceeds of loans recently floated in London for Foreign Governments remaining with our office there at the time the accounts were made up. Fixed deposits in silver and gold, also Bills payable show comparatively little change.

On the other side of the account you will see that our cash and bullion in hand and in transit, taken together, are \$ 39 lacs higher. Bills discounted, loans and credits are less by \$ 32 lacs, but Bills receivable show the large increase of nearly twenty-five millions of dollars, which points to a very considerable expansion of our exchange business. There is no marked change in the other items calling for comparison.

Those present are only too well aware that trade locally and indeed throughout China during the period under review has continued to suffer from the depression referred to by my predecessor in this chair, and this is reflected in the fall in prices of many local stocks and shares. Fortunately, in other places where we are established, a more active and prosperous condition of affairs has been experienced, and we are therefore able to come before you not only with satisfactory results but also with the gratifying proof of an increased turnover.

Our branches extend, as you know, to many countries and while the wide-spread field of our operations is not without responsibility and anxiety at times, it also has advantages and on the whole makes for steadiness in the expansion and progress of our business and for the equalisation of our profits.

In India, especially, prosperity goes on, I may say, unchecked; the increase in the quantity of her crops and their enhanced value create a large demand in that country for Silver not only as currency to move the crops but also as bullion for manufacture of personal ornaments; its effect is seen in the advance in the price of Silver.

Whether a high Silver level is beneficial or otherwise to the foreign trade of China is an open question; perhaps the more general opinion is that, in the present conditions of the currency, a cheap currency, which means a comparatively low exchange, is on the whole best calculated to encourage local enterprises and develop trade, but each side will have its advocates until China is in a position to adopt a Gold Standard. To the ordinary business man out here that day seems at present a long way off; no progress is yet apparent towards taking the first practical step of reducing the various provincial Silver Taels, dollars and subsidiary coins into one uniform standard coinage throughout the Empire.

Although I cannot point to any actual improvement in the import trade in the South of China I am glad to say the export season has opened well; the Silk crop promises to be a full one and if the coming rice crop is harvested under as favourable conditions as it is now being planted, the success of these two important factors combined cannot fail to materially add to the purchasing power of the people and result in better times for importers all round. (Applause.)

Our friends in Shanghai and the North have also been concerned in bringing about a reduction of the large stocks of piece goods and yarn which they have had to carry for so long; in this they were greatly helped by the rise in Cotton which prevented new goods being imported at less cost than those held, and even led to the unusual spectacle of shipments of Cotton goods to America. The situation has been further assisted by the opening of Custom houses at Dalny and on the Russian and Korean borders. This move may be regarded as likely to restore to Newchwang its position as the chief distributing centre for Manchuria. Clearances have been fairly satisfactory lately, and as only small supplies are now coming forward the statistical position of the import trade has much improved.

The Shanghai Silk Crop is also an excellent one and may be expected to have the same salutary effect on imports to the Northern provinces that we hope for in the Southern provinces.

Altogether, with so many factors in our favour there does seem reason to think that our long suspension is drawing to a close, and that the improvement in business which we have so often anticipated is slowly but surely appearing at last. (Applause.)

I may mention that calls on the new issue of shares have come in freely. When we meet six months hence I have no doubt the increase of Capital will appear complete in the balance sheet, and though it will naturally be some time until the full benefit is felt in our business I think you may rest assured that you will receive a satisfactory return on your money. (Applause.)

If any shareholders have any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them.

There being no questions, I beg to propose the adjournment of the report and accounts.

Mr. Mackay.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—In rising to second the Chairman's proposition, I feel I can add nothing to the very full and instructive review of the situation to which we have just listened, but I think I will be only voicing the feelings of those present when I say that a report of such a satisfactory nature could scarcely have been expected, taking into consideration the depressed state of trade generally throughout the Far East, and the increasing competition which has to be faced practically over the entire field of the Bank's operations. The advent of new Banking Institutions must spell smaller margins to the Banker and consequently improved rates to the merchant, from whose point of view they are, of course, to be welcomed; but, as a shareholder of this Bank I can only congratulate the management on their excellent showing under such conditions. (Applause.) It proves the soundness and stability of the Bank's business, and points to only one conclusion, that if such excellent results can be produced during a period of depression we may look with confidence to so much better results when the more prosperous times arrive, which, in common with your Chairman, I believe to be not so far distant. I have much pleasure in seconding the Chairman's proposition that the report and accounts as presented be adopted. (Applause.)

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Wheeler: I beg to move that the appointment of Mr. A. Fuchs, Mr. E. Shellim, the Hon. Mr. Henry Kerwick and Mr. H. A. W. Slade who were invited to fill the vacancies on the Board of Directors caused by the departure from the Colony of Mr. N. A. Slade, Mr. D. N. Nissim, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mr. G. Balloch be confirmed.

Mr. Mitchell seconded.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: That is all the business Gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

Mr. de Champenax: I beg to move a vote of thanks to the Directors. (Applause.)

The proceedings then ended.

THE TOKYO EXHIBITION OF 1912.

STATEMENT OF BARON KANEKO.

Baron Kaneko, a member of the Privy Council, who has just been appointed Director of the great Exhibition to be held in Tokyo, in 1912, is quoted by the *Osaka Asahi* as follows:—"The great Exhibition of 1912 is one of the works for the promotion of Japanese interests abroad, and is intended to attract exhibitors from all parts of the world. The failure or success of the Exhibition, therefore, will largely affect the national reputation of Japan. The authorities concerned must consequently conduct the affairs in connection with the Exhibition with the full conviction of obtaining a greater success than has ever been attained by world's exhibitions held in Europe and America from time to time. They must plan all details, and exercise all their energies to attract foreign visitors to Japan. As the result of the Japan-China and Japanese-Russian wars, the national glory of Japan has been largely manifested abroad, but by the mere influence of the victory in war alone Japan cannot claim to have entered the comity of the first-class Powers. The coming Exhibition, given the best possible opportunity to show the real power of Japan to the world which entitles her to enter the ranks of the first-class Powers both in name and reality. The utmost efforts must therefore be made to ensure the success of the Exhibition. It is to be feared that the want of hotel accommodation and the absence of places of interest to visit may repulse foreign visitors, and it is necessary for the authorities and public alike to do their best to remedy these failings by civil and cordial treatment of foreign visitors, and by utilising to the full the beautiful natural features of the country."

The Baron continued to the effect that he was quite sensible of the importance of his duty as Director of an Exhibition of such a stupendous character, and he feared that he was incompetent for the task assigned him. The authorities as well as the public at large were requested to do their utmost towards ensuring the success of the Exhibition. It was necessary to remove misunderstandings between the authorities and the public in regard to the management of the affairs of the Exhibition, and the Baron said he was resolved to inspire the views of the authorities by all possible means, in order to avoid misunderstanding, and at the same time he was ready to comply with the wishes of the public, and to consider their advice and suggestions.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

American (*America Maru*) 18th inst. French (*Touan*) 19th inst. Indian (*Namang*) 22nd inst. Canadian (*Tartar*) 23rd inst.

The P. & A. S. S. Co's s.s. *Alania* arrived at Yokohama on 15th inst., evening, and will arrive here on 27th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Sada Maru*, European Line, left Shanghai for this port on 16th inst., and is expected here on 19th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Sanuki Maru*, European Line, left Singapore for this port on 16th inst., and is expected here on 22nd inst.

The T. C. S. N. Co's s.s. *Namang* from Calcutta and the *Striga* left Singapore for this port to-day, at 6 a.m., and is due here on 22nd inst.

The C. P. R. Co's s.s. *Tartar* arrived at Nagasaki at 7.30 p.m., on 17th inst., and leaves again at 5 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 4 a.m. on 19th inst.

Telegrams.

[Reuter's.]

King and Kaiser.

London, 15th August.
Huge crowds assembled at Cassel and cheered King Edward, the enthusiasm being remarkable.

The monarchs held a review of troops, and drove out twice, afterwards dining at the castle.

The speeches at the dinner were of the most cordial nature, both rulers dwelling upon the good relations of the two peoples.

The Russo-Japanese Treaty.

The text of the Russo-Japanese Convention has been published at St. Petersburg. Both countries undertake to mutually respect the territorial integrity, and to maintain the status quo and open door in China.

Later.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons.

After an all-night sitting, the House of Lords has adjourned, the discussion on the Scottish Land Bill, until the English Small Holders Bill is brought up, when they will propose to incorporate the leading provisions of the latter in the former.

Morocco.

The Hkass tribe, infuriated at the Casablanca bombardment, threaten to take revenge on Sir Harry Maclean whom Raisuli is protecting.

THE JAPANESE SPINNING INDUSTRY.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BRITISH ENGINEERS.

Loud complaints are heard from the Japanese cotton spinners of the delay in the delivery of mill machinery ordered from England. The Osaka Asahi observes that since last year most of the cotton spinning companies in Japan decided to extend their mills and ordered from England large plants of spinning machinery and steam engines necessary for the projected extension of the works. But it is asserted that none of the machines and engines so ordered have been delivered in the time agreed upon. In some cases the goods were delivered three or four months behind, and in the worst cases, even six months late. The spinning machines, ordered by Japanese spinning companies from England through the Mitsui Bussan and other agents since last year are for a total of 555,000 spindles, valued at about ¥20,000,000 to be delivered during the ensuing two years. At present not more than 20 per cent. of the whole has been delivered, and loud complaints are heard of delay in delivery. It is feared that the spinning companies may be involved in heavy losses by the delay in the delivery of the machines, and the reputation of English manufacturers may suffer in Japan.

The British Consul at Kobe, adds the Osaka Journal, recently made some inquiries of the spinning companies in Osaka and Kobe as to the truth of the complaints, and received many answers complaining of delay in delivery. The Consul, it is stated, heard little to indicate that the machines delivered from England showed any tendency towards deterioration. The Osaka paper, however, cites a few instances of such complaints.

Of 50 weaving-loom orders by the Kanagawa Spinning Company many arrived in a damaged condition owing to careless packing, and many of the accessories were found broken. A portion of the 25,000 spindles due to arrive this year (out of a total of 80,000 spindles) ordered by the Fushimi Spinning Company has also arrived in a very bad condition, and moreover behind time. The steam engines and boilers ordered by the Gode Spinning Company of Osaka, which were to be shipped at the end of March last, have not yet arrived. The engine to be fitted at the Temma Mills arrived at Kobe only a few days ago, but without shifting. The manufacturers in England who received the order took no notice of repeated communications pressing for the delivery of the engines and boilers. It has since been discovered that they had taken orders for an electric motor-plant of 6,000 horse-power from a certain English firm, and also a large order from Russia for steam boilers. By the delay in the delivery of these boilers, the running of the new machines for 10,000 spindles, which have been fitted at the Temma Mills, will be delayed about six months. —Japan Chronicle.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 17th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over the Philippines, and risen slightly to moderately over N. China and S. Japan.

Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the S. of Japan. The departures from the normal are about 0.05 inch in excess over the China coast and S. Japan, and a like amount in defect over the Philippines.

A low pressure trough will probably form over the N. part of the China Sea.

Moderate E. winds are likely to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

FORECAST.

- 1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, E. winds, light to moderate; showery.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Liancocks, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

IMPUDENT HOUSEBREAKING.

INTE-DIED THREE ENDS IN DOWNFALL OF TWO COOLIES.

At the Police Court, this morning, two coolies named Leung Yau and Ho Cheung were indicted before Mr. F. A. Hazeland on charges of theft. From the facts of the case, it would appear that one Lam Ying, living at 5, Temple Street, Yau-mat, left his house yesterday morning to do some shopping. When he returned home shortly afterwards he discovered that a box, containing money and clothing to the value of \$25, had been removed by some person or persons unknown from his room. No time was lost in communicating with the police and as a result of this report it was discovered that \$5 worth of the stolen property had been pawned. Notice was given to the pawnshop master to keep a look-out for the men who had pawned the goods. He had not long to wait for them, for about an hour later they returned with another bundle of goods. They were detained and the police sent for. It was evidently a very determined robbery for Leung Yau and Cheung entered the premises and annexed the box in question. Returning to the street and seeing Ho Cheung passing he asked him to carry the box to his house, No. 103, Station Street South. On arriving at the house the box was forced open, and a small portion of the contents was extracted and carried off and pawned for \$5. When they got back to the house it seemed to strike them that the sum realized was not sufficient for their day's junketing. They took another trip to the pawnshop with another bundle and that was their undoing, for in the meanwhile, as stated above, the robbery had been reported to the police and the pawn-broker had his instructions and was prepared for them.

The case was remanded.

"SHAWMUT" AND "TREMONT"

REPORTED FOR SALE.

Officials of the Boston Steamship Company state that the steamships *Shawmut* and *Tremont* of their fleet are for sale. At present representatives of some steamship company, supposed to be the Great Northern Steamship Company, are inspecting the *Tremont*, which is now in port at Tacoma, reports a Seattle paper.

Frank Waterhouse, vice-president of the Boston Steamship Company, said on 17th ult. "Both the *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are for sale if the company gets the price the vessels are worth. There are parties at present, whose names I am not at liberty to give, inspecting the *Tremont*. There is no truth in the report that the Pacific Mail is negotiating for the purchase of these vessels to run between San Francisco and the Orient."

"These vessels have been for sale for some time and if they should be sold soon, they would not be withdrawn from the route until they both made another trip to Manila as full cargoes are already booked for their next sailing."

CHOLERA ON THE "YAMASHIRO-MARU"

It is reported that three more suspicious cases of sickness have occurred on board the N.Y.K. liner *Yamashiro-maru* now in quarantine at Nagahama. The cholera cases are described as of the most dangerous nature. The *Japan Herald*, the patients developing symptoms of the disease known as cholera typhoid. Dr. Shiga, of the Infectious Diseases Institute, is now conducting an investigation, and two naval surgeons have also been dispatched to Nagahama by the Naval College to study the disease. It is suspected that the cholera first broke out on board the steamer before her arrival at Kobe, it having been disclosed that a Japanese fireman suffering from similar symptoms jumped overboard in a fit of delirium before the arrival of the vessel at Kobe. The first and second class passengers were released from detention on Monday, but the steerage passengers and those who came into contact with the patient are being still detained in the quarantine quarters.

AMERICA'S GAINS IN CHINA.

Contrary to a very general belief, and an ill-repeated claim, trade between the United States and China has shown, in recent years, a much larger increase than the trade between China and any other country. From 1896 to 1906 exports from the United States to China increased 272.5 per cent., against an increase of 170.6 per cent. for Great Britain and 251 per cent. for Japan. Japan has been, and is now, the closest competitor of the United States in China, so far as increase in trade is concerned. During the last fiscal year, on account of an overstocking in China, American exports fell to \$22,859,479 in value, as against \$40,878,950 the year before. Japan's purchases from this country showed a much smaller decrease falling from \$36,764,080 to \$35,930,466.

The decrease in American trade with China during the fiscal year just closed was not exceptional. Every other country suffered in the same way and to the same degree. It seems to have been due entirely to overstocking on the part of importers in China, and hence the current year may be expected to show the same rate of increase noted in the years between 1896 and 1906.

Of course, much will depend on the enterprise and pluck of American traders. They will have the Japanese to reckon with in China, and that means a great deal.

Part of the time between 1896 and 1906, Japan could not push her commercial interests in China. The *Meiji*'s government was involved in a more vital and more violent struggle. The situation is different now, Japan may play a free hand, and it behoves the Americans, who have a special interest in extending our trade in China, to baste themselves—Seattle Post.

THE HONGKONG TRAGEDY.

ADSETT'S ARRIVAL AT WOSUNG.

The *Shanghai Mercury*, of 10th inst., says:—As announced in these columns on Saturday night, a telegram was received about noon stating that the man Adsett, the supposed murderer of the woman Gertrude Dayton, was on board the N.Y.K. steamer *Tosa Maru*, which left Hongkong shortly after the *Hongkong Maru*. The police proceeded to the Wayside Wharf and met the vessel on arrival. They were then informed that the man wanted had gone ashore at Wosung in company with a lady passenger. The police hurried to Wosung and on arrival they learned that the much wanted man had boarded the train for Shanghai. Inquiries then showed that on arrival here he had taken a carriage and proceeded to the Hotel des Colonies, where he had some refreshments and perused the papers, after which he took a ricksha. He was seen by a number of people who knew him, but they not knowing he was the man wanted paid no attention to him. Later in the day and evening he was seen in the Hotel Berlin, Broadway, where he called for refreshments, and appeared to be very nervous. He is well known to many people in Shanghai, and is no doubt being assisted by friends to keep in hiding. He engaged in a pugilistic encounter a couple of months ago at Tientsin with Mike Paton and after his defeat for the Champion hip of the East, he came to Shanghai where he remained for a short time after which he went to Chefoo where he declared it was his intention to open a saloon. The next that was heard of him was in connection with the murder in Hongkong. The following is an accurate description of him:—Adsett, alias Jones, alias Jackson, alias Davies, alias Anderson; his height is said to be 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches, he is clean shaven, has fair hair and peculiar noticeable blue eyes; he has three or four gold cased upper front teeth which he shows a good deal in speaking and a laughing. In age he is about thirty to thirty-five years. Adsett was formerly a marine in the American Legation Guard at Peking and he has resided at Tientsin, Chefoo, and Chinwangtao. At Tientsin he was known as a pugilist. He is carrying with him and is trying to dispose of a quantity of ladies' jewellery. A reward of \$500 has been offered by the authorities at Hongkong for information leading to the arrest of the man.

A clue was discovered as to the man's hiding place this morning and the police were engaged during the day in following it up.

SANITARY BOARD AFFAIRS.

AN INTERESTING AGENDA PAPER.

Several items of general interest will be discussed at the regular meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday afternoon. The draft Estimates for the Sanitary Department for next year will be submitted for the consideration of members. There is a report by the committee relative to cubicle accommodation; and correspondence on the same subject dealing with the question as it affects houses in Kowloon and Victoria will be brought under the consideration of the Board. A further application with regard to the position of the new Kowloon slaughter-house and cattle depot is on the agenda paper. Government replies dealing with the erection of a market at Kwai Tsing Point and a vegetable market at Yau-mat are also comprised in the list.

BUILDING IN CHINA.

CONSULTING THE WIZARD.

When a Chinaman has decided to build himself a house, the first person he consults is not an architect, but a sort of wizard. This individual examines the site and marks the exact spot for the front door. In China front doors must never face due south, though a partly southern aspect is highly desirable. Only the houses of the Emperor and of big governing officials may front due south.

The wizard, or geomancer, next prescribes the exact size of the front door. An inch too much or too little might have disastrous consequences. A screen of wood or birch must be erected about three yards in front of the door. This is to keep out any evil breath. Not human breath, but malaria nor bad odours, but some mysterious and fatal something which is only to be kept out by that screen.

The wizard next locates the spot for the kitchen fire. This also must not face south, because the south represents fire; and the kitchen fire and the south fire working together would be so powerful that the house would just naturally burn up.

Having settled the question of place, the wizard figures out a time when work may be begun with some degree of safety. For instance, if the earth god should be at home when the workmen began digging, they might stick a spade into his august cranium. The family living in that house would die out.

The would-be builder must also find out whether it is a year when he may with safety begin anything. There are lots of these unlucky years. A man must not be married, for instance, when his age is 24 or 26, or any even number.

Having picked out a favourable year John must next consider his two lucky months, for there are only two out of the twelve which are favourable to his undertaking new things. Then his yellow road days or good ones must be determined. There are more black road days than yellow ones, so the auspicious moments for starting his house are finally reduced to a pretty limited number.

But this isn't all. The lucky days of the whole family must next be figured out, compared with John's own yellow road days, and the result boiled down. The proper moments for putting the front door in place, for building the kitchen fireplace, and so on, are then decided on, and after waiting perhaps several months for the auspicious day to arrive, John can at last begin.—Ex.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM MOVEMENT.

APPLICANTS FOR LICENCES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 16th August.

The number of opium smokers who have presented themselves at the Central Anti-Opium Association to be photographed and to apply for licences reached yesterday the number of 2,700 odd and the number of opium smoking patients already admitted is about twenty.

RESTAURANTS FALLING INTO LINE.
Yesterday, two or three leading Chinese restaurants and hotels, sent the whole of their opium smoking apparatus—lamps, pipes, opium bowls, etc.—to the Association with the request that the Association should acknowledge the receipt of these articles and see that they are eventually destroyed.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.
The prohibition of opium smoking in the district of Ko Yiu is almost general, but nevertheless a few opium smokers have been arrested for smoking without a licence and they have been treated to 300 beats of the bamboo at the Magistrate's yamen, whilst the opium smoking apparatus was destroyed on the spot. The severity of the punishment is intended to serve as an example of what treatment opium smokers might expect.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 16th inst.:

We have very few changes to record in rates. The market remains steady with an unsatisfied demand by investors at slightly lower prices.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are quoted at \$70 for the old shares-ex new issue, and \$70 for the new issue. The London rate has slightly weakened to \$80.10/-.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons are without business at \$70. North China can still be placed at \$75, while Yangtze has sellers at \$80. Unions are offering at \$75.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires are procurable at \$87. Hongkong Fires have further declined to \$115, at which rate they are quiet.

Shipping.—There is a demand for China and Manila at \$15. Douglases are unaltered. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold, and there are further sellers at \$28, ex the interim dividend of \$1 per share, paid on the 13th inst. Indo-China, preferred and deferred, are steady at quotations. Shell Transports are quiet at 45/-.

Refineries.—There are buyers of China Sugars at \$10. Luzons are unaltered and without business at \$21. Perak Sugars are still offering at \$15.90.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings can be secured at the slightly reduced rate of \$15.15/-.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$70, with buyers. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have found buyers at \$100. Shanghai Docks have inquiries at the improved rate of \$10. Sales have been effected at this price. There are buyers of Hongkong Wharves in the North at \$15.22, ex the interim dividend of \$1.8 paid on the 13th instant.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are in demand at \$10. Hongkong Lands are quiet at \$98. Humphreys Estates have been dealt in at \$100 closing with buyers. West Point has been booked at \$48. Shanghai Lands have advanced and can be placed in the North at \$102. Astor House Hotels (hanghai) are quiet at \$25.

In their report for the year ending June 30th, 1907, the directors of this Company state that there is a sum of \$68,328.04 at credit of profit and loss account, available for distribution, which they propose to deal with in the following manner: To pay a dividend of 9 per cent. absorbing \$57,420 and to carry forward the balance of \$10,908.04 to next year's account.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos can be got at \$15.64. Hongkong Cottons remain steady at \$11. There is no business to record in other stocks under this heading, and rates are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos can be sold at \$4. Dairy Farms have improved to \$1, with buyers. There are inquiries for Green Island Cements \$10/-.

Sales have taken place at \$11. Hongkong Electric have weakened to \$14 with sales, but buyers prevail. Hongkong Ropes have strengthened to \$13, with inquiries. Sumatras have declined to \$11.18 at which rate there are buyers for the North. Langkats have risen to \$11.31 and are in demand.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Do. demand	2/2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
India T.T.	2/2 1/2
Do. demand	2/2 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Singapore T.T.	2/2 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	2/2 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight L/C.	2/2 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	2/2 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	2/2 1/2
do.	2/2 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne.	2/2 1/2
4 months' sight France.	2/2 1/2
6 months' sight	2/2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany.	2/2 1/2
Bar Silver	2/2 1/2
Bank of England rate	2/2 1/2
Bank of France	2/2 1/2
Sovereign	2/2 1/2

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending 30th June 1907, at the rate of ONE POUND FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per Share of \$125, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1907, current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1753

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE P. & O. S. N. Co., LONDON, beg to intimate that, for Sailings on and after this date, the PASSAGE RATES from the Straits, China and Japan will be subject to a Surtax of 10%.

By Order,
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1754

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE M. M. S. S. Co., LONDON, beg to intimate that, for Sailings on and after this date, the PASSAGE RATES from the Straits, China and Japan will be subject to a Surtax of 10%.

M. M. S. S. Co.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1755

NOTICE.

THE NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD, BREMEN, beg to intimate that, for Sailings on and after this date, the PASSAGE RATES from the Straits, China and Japan will be subject to a Surtax of 10%.

NORDDEUTSCHER LOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents for Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1756

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship.

"SLAVONIA."
Captain Wunnenberg, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading, for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1751

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1752

CHINESE COOLIE EMIGRATION.

U.S. Consul Harry L. Paddock reports as follows concerning the emigration of coolie labourers from Amoy to British India and the Straits Settlements:

Consideration of the local shipping in Amoy shows a steady increase in the tonnage and number of ships entering and clearing. This is due both to the increasing imports, and also to the enormous growth of emigration from this province, whence thousands of coolies pour out annually to furnish labour for the Malay Archipelago.

The Amoy coolie is a splendid type of labourer. His outdoor life has neutralized, to a great extent, the evil effects of the opium habit. He is of no mean mental capacity and his physical powers are wonderful. He is of a strangely un-Chinese type, more resembling the Spanish or Mexican than any other type in China. He is incapable of any work requiring a high idealism, but is a hard and continuous labourer, possessing all the intelligence and manual dexterity common to his race. It is this type that is emigrating to the East Indies and to the Straits Settlements by the thousands. Each week during the season, which extends from October to May each year, 45,000 coolies leave Amoy, and during the rest of the year enough more leave to bring the full number up to 60,000. Of these fully 90 per cent. return to Amoy. This endless chain of coolie traffic pays about \$8 gold for a round trip per man. It will be seen that the income from this traffic is large, amounting, at it does, to about \$1,000,000 gold per year. This income is almost clear profit, as the accommodations for the coolie are all; he supplies his own food and bedding and sleeps where he can. Practically the sole expense attending the trade is the bare cost of operation of the ships, and this is more than doubly paid by the profit on the sugar, paper and merchandise carried. During the past year three new lines of 3,000-ton steamers have been put into this trade, all under the management of British firms in London and Hongkong.

Intimations

THE
ROBINSON PIANO
CO., LD.

TALKING
MACHINES
AND
RECORDS.

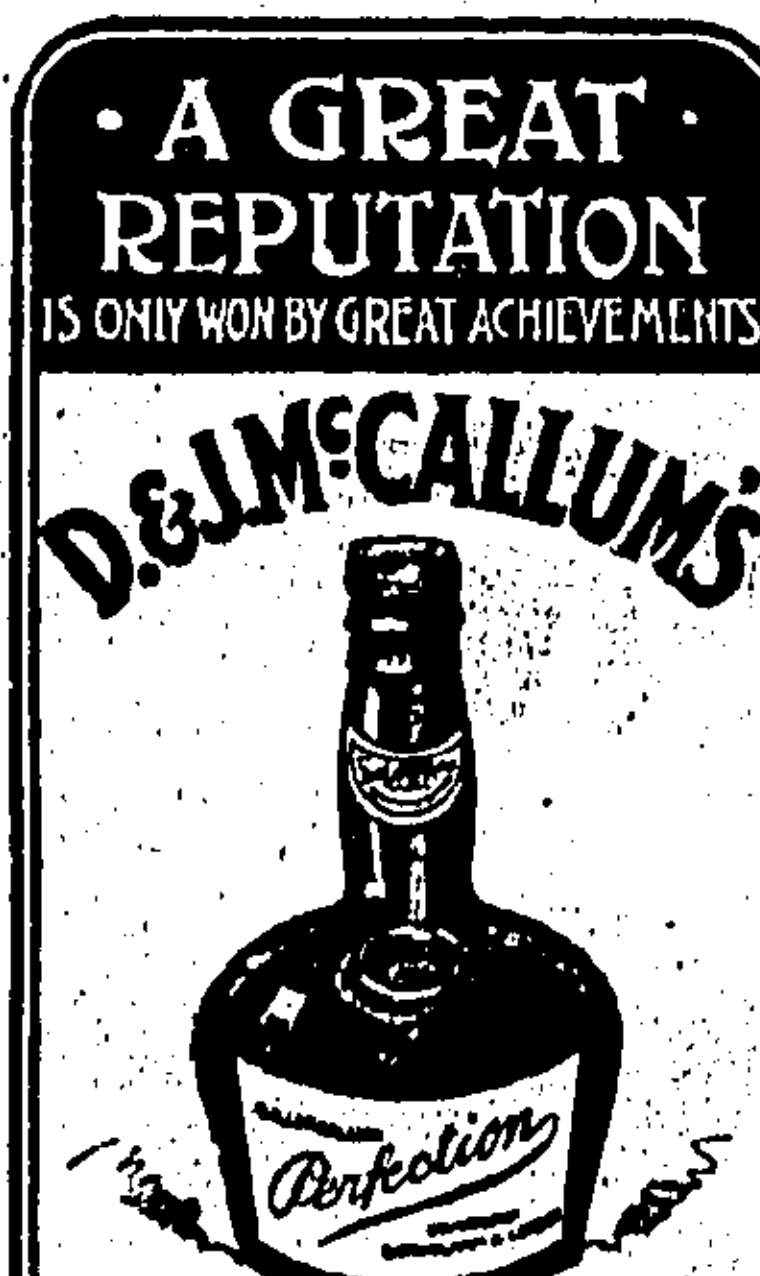
New Stock just arrived
LARGE AND VARIED
ASSORTMENT

MUSIC
Comic Opera Scores
and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906. 132

IF YOU KNOW A GOOD
"SCOTCH"
WHEN YOU TASTE IT YOU WILL
APPRECIATE THE MANY GOOD
QUALITIES
OF
"PERFECTION."

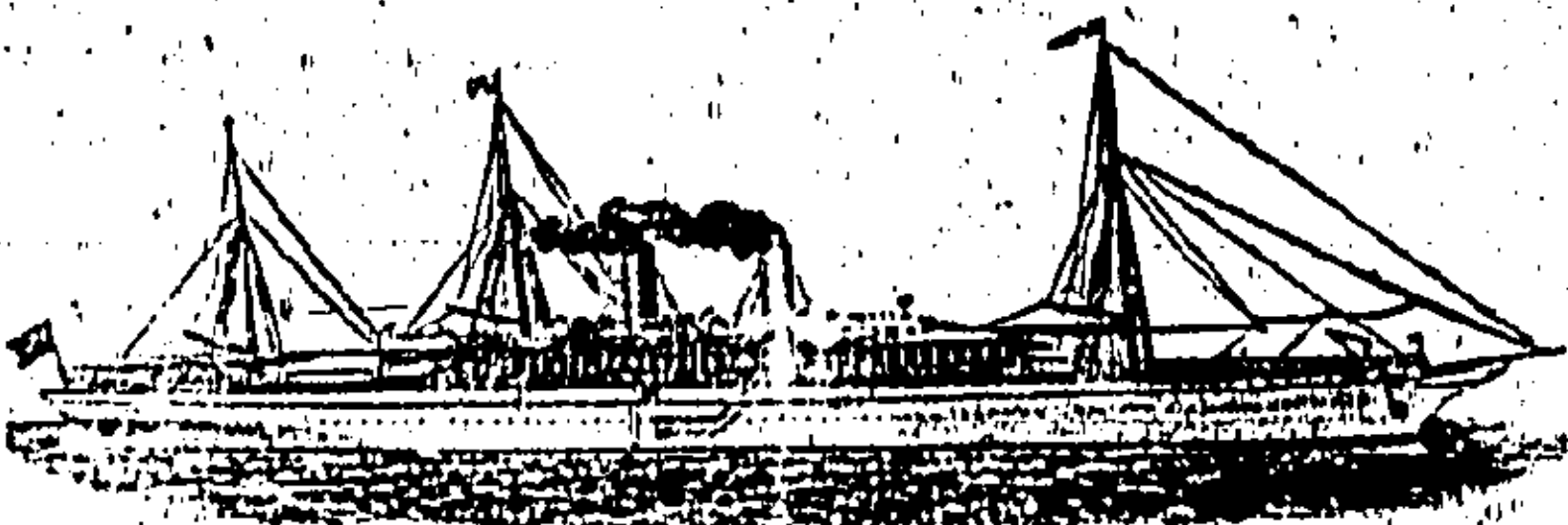


"A GREAT REPUTATION"
IS ONLY WON BY GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS
D. & M. CALLUM'S
PERFECTION SCOTCH WHISKY
HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION FOR EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY
FOUNDED ON THE EXPERIENCE
OF ITS CONSUMERS
That is Why
WHEN ONCE TRIED IT IS ALWAYS
PREFERRED TO OTHER BRANDS
SIMPLY A CASE OF QUALITY & FLAVOUR
SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
12 Queen's Road Central.

TRY IT WITH
"TANSAN"

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$16.00
10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL
FURTHER NOTICE.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1907. 134

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, Aug. 29th	Sept. 16th
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11th	Oct. 5th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 14th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, Oct. 24th	Nov. 11th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th	Nov. 30th

"EMPRESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, 1st Class on Railways "£40. "£42.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TARTAR" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passenger Bookings through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 14th August, 1907. D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya. [11]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"KONGSANG"	TUESDAY, 23rd Aug., 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN VIA JESSELTON	"MAUSANG"	WEDNESDAY, 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
MOJI	"CHUNSAUNG"	THURSDAY, 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSAUNG"	FRIDAY, 23rd Aug., 4 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAIT S & CALCUTTA.

Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	Single	Return
	\$5	\$10
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	165	250

* These Steamers have a petrol accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Cholon, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yungtze Ports.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuddat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [5]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
HONGKONG, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	18th Aug., daylight
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	18th " 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZE HUEW"	19th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	19th " "
MANILA	"TYAN"	20th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"TAIYUAN"	21st " Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	26th " 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"CHINGTU"	10th Sept.

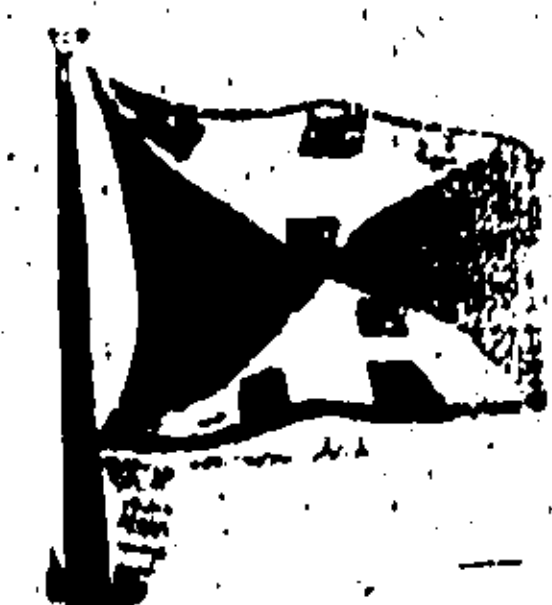
* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australasia Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [7]



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Caplain	For	Sailing Dates
"RUBI"	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 24th Aug., 1907.
"ZAFIRO"	2540	Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 31st Aug., 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. [5]



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	To sail
"ABERLOUR"	FRIDAY, 23rd August.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1907. [8]

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HABSURG, HOHENSTAUFE, SILESIA, SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

RHENANIA	1st Oct.	HABSURG	4th Sept.
SILESIA	2nd Nov.	RHENANIA	4th Oct.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907. [3]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TOURANE"

Captain Lancelotti, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about MONDAY, the 19th August.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1907. [10]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK.	
S.S. "SATSUMA"	7th Sept.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.	
S.S. "GHAZZE"	14th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1907. [64]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
Tremont	9,665	T. W. Garlick	10th Sept.
Suerich	"	"	1st Oct.
Kimeric	"	"	15th Oct.

* Cargo only.
† Very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND COUSINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDSES.

The twin-screw ss. *Stawmunt* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.
Queen's Buildings
Hongkong, 6th August, 1907. [12]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5:30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.
Meal.....\$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIP ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1907. [61]

WEATHER FORECASTS AND
STORM WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

1. A CONE point upwards indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2. A CONE point upwards and to U.M. below indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4. A CONE point downwards and DRUM below indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5. A CONE point downwards indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6. A CONE point downwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7. A BALL indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8. A CONE point upwards and BALL below indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following "Urgent" Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock	Aberdeen.
Waglan	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson	Sai Tau Kol.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the Light House.

F. G. FROD,
Director.

26th July, 1907. [10]

KA MATI KA ORAI

THE MAORI WAR CRY.
ITS MEANING

A good deal of interest has been evidenced in what is termed the war cry of the New Zealand football team. Undoubtedly it forms a distinct feature in connection with their exhibitions of Rugby pooping (football). Properly speaking, from the strictly Maori standpoint, it is not a war cry at all. The real Maori war cry, as used by the natives in the old days, when they rushed, with pounamu mere (greenstone battle-axe) in hand, into battle, was—

"Ake, ake, ki-a kaha," which means "Be strong for ever and ever."

The New Zealand football team used this war cry in 1905, and its inspiring effect on the team as a whole was an important factor in the success of that memorable tour.

The present "cry" is really the first portion of what is known as the Maori haka, or war dance. In the old days the tribes, before going into battle, worked up their courage and enthusiasm by performing a haka in the presence of their Rangitira (chief). Then they set out to meet the enemy, and when they spied them rushed at them with wild cries of "Ake, Ake, Ki-a Kaha!" Very often the crash of a mere, wielded by the hand of a Maori, rang out, a Ngairangitira, a Ngairangitira, or an Arawa, went with timely roar of "Kaha!" resounding over the field. "Kaha" and a broken skull were harmonising realities.

There is no doubt, however, of the enormous influence of the haka dance upon the feelings of either Maori warrior or "All Black" footballer. The words and gestures, the waving of the arms, stamping of the feet, and the rolling of the eyes, all in perfectly even time (if the dance is performed properly) have a great effect on the individual. Of course, only the natives understand the true inner meaning of the words when grouped together. Taken separately and analysed by the European scholar, they have not the same meaning, apparently, as that given to them by the immortal tradition of the Maori.

"Ka mate, ka mate, ka ora, ka ora," translated, means, "It is death, it is death, it is life, it is life." This, to the European ear, sounds somewhat meaningless. But the Maori of old translated those words to mean, "We are going into a struggle which means either life or death." In football, of course, the Maori (for the native is a great footballer) now translates "ora" and "mate," as "win" or "lose."

"Tenei te tangata," means simply, "Here is the man." But, allied with "Puhuru," it has a deeper meaning. As near as possible, to put it in English, the effect is something the same as if the Maori said, "Here is the warrior who will kill his enemy to the last." "Koburu" means murder, but "Puhuru" has a kind of justifiable homicide flavour, and the adding of another "huru" is meant to intensify the killing. So that when one views the words from a football standpoint, it is very easy to understand that they are meant to convey that the peepo warrior will fight every inch of ground to the last of his strength against his opponent.

The remaining words of the "cry" (as used by the "All Blacks")—"Nana he koe, whiwhi ra. Hupae, hupae, kupani, whiwhi ra"—might be left out for all the difference they make in the "incentive to duty." Still they form an important addition to the musical reiteration of the dance, and, judged by the Maori, are useful in "urging on" the youthful warrior. Their meaning in English practically is: "It is you (meaning the enemy) and I for it, while the (sa) day or the sun lasts; whether it is bloodshed or oceans of bloodshed, one or other must go under to the death." Viewed from a football standpoint, this phrase admits of an easy application in translation.

JUDGING BY SMELL.

Some doubt was expressed by Mr. Donaldson, S.V., as to the guilt of a poor woman who was brought before him last week on a charge of drunkenness. She was suffering from St. Vitus' Dance, and the magistrate desired to be certain in his mind that the arresting constable had not mistaken her involuntary movements and unduly kept her for intoxication. The officer was, however, sure of his facts, and declared that the woman "smell of drink." Even then the magistrate was undecided. "For," said he, "you don't arrest a person because she smells of drink." "Could you distinguish the nature of the liquor she had consumed?" asked the sergeant. "No," was the reply. The question and answer really suggested the advisability of the appointment, by the Department of Justice, of an expert sniffer, who would be able, in a second, to discover whether a man or woman accused of drunkenness had been partaking of threepony rum—a liquor, which is said to be very potent—or had merely trifled with the mild stimulant known as shandy gaff, or the more poetic and equally harmless hock and seltzer. It is surely too much to expect an ordinary policeman to differentiate with absolute accuracy between the various kinds of alcoholic beverages that are taken by frequenters of the police courts.

To acquire such ability needs special training. In Wilson's "Gateways of Knowledge" it is asserted that we should aim at securing, as far as they can be attained, "an eye as keen and piercing as that of the eagle, an ear as sensitive to the faintest sound as that of the hare, a nostril as far-scenting as that of the wild deer, a tongue as delicate as that of the butterfly and a touch as acute as that of the spider, for we can cultivate our senses as to wisdom for them an almost limitless horizon." That being so, and the necessity of assisting the magistrate in the manner indicated having been shown, the sooner an official sniffer is appointed for each of our courts the better it will be for all concerned. His duties would be light, but there is no reason why he should not combine them with others, such, for instance, as that of recording marriages, puns and jokes, and that they might be handed down to posterity as a not lost. The opinions of this official would be as valuable to the Court as those of the expert in handwriting.—*Sydney Evening News.*

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientist for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these no more last important discovery in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Rector, Rossin, Robert, Volp, Malabar, the well-known Chinese agent, and indeed by all who are versed in all things in each matter, including the celebrated Lillman, and Ross, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy. We think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of such diseases (like the famed philosopher's stone) has been the object of search of some hospital, generous mind, and far beyond the mere power of such could have been discovered—of transmuting the base metal into gold to supply the demand that has been created for them in the world. These medicines may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Chemical and Pharmaceutical Journal.*

THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little attention and wise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for them in the world. These medicines may be obtained of the principal chemists and merchants throughout the world.—*Chemical and Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Sold by all Chemists [10]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT CURRENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	20,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$1,721,558	{ £1.15/- and bonus of £1 @ Ex. 2/3 = } \$24.33 making \$40.80 for 1906	4 1/2 %	\$670 ex n. issue \$510 new issue London £80 ex new issue London £61.10/- n. issue first call \$51
National Bank of China, Limited	10,000	£7	£6	\$1,723,500	\$71,293	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	...
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$270
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 185,529	{ Interim of 7/6 for account 1906 @ ex } 2/10 11.16 per taal	6 %	Tls. 75 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$250	\$100	\$3,000,000	\$1,460,410	{ Final of \$22 making \$42 for 1905 and } interim of 13/10 1906	5 1/2 %	\$775 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	\$70,000	\$461,467	\$1 for year ending 31.12.5	6 1/2 %	\$180 sellers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,675,000	\$362,980	\$1 and bonus \$1 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$87 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,675,000	\$435,236	\$40 for 1905	12 1/2 %	\$315
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	\$365	\$1 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$15 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 %	\$41
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000	\$27,101	\$1 for 1st half-year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	{ ex div. \$28 sa. and s.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	6,000	£5	£5	\$65,000	£3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/3 = \$1.74 per share	3 1/2 %	{ \$30 \$28
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 54,372	Tls. 1,337	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 5 1/2 (Pref.) and } interim of 1/10 (Coupon No. 8) for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tls. 50 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$5,000,000	\$5,355,610	{ Final of Tls. 3 1/2 making Tls. 5 1/2 (ord.) for 1906 } interim of 1/10 (Coupon No. 8) for 1907	10 1/2 %	Tls. 49 buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000	\$137	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1907 } { \$0.50 for year ending 30.6.1907 }	4 1/2 %	\$23
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 410,479	18,730	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 6 for 1906	11 1/2 %	Tls. 52 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$450,000	9,218	\$8 for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$100
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	none	118,893	Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	4 1/2 %	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	118,893	...	...	Tls. 50 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$110,000	\$12,546	Interim of 1/6 for a/c year ending 28.2.07	4 %	Tls. 15 1/2 sellers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$150,000	\$11,358	No. 12 of 1/6 = 48 cents	...	6 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$450,000	\$10,335	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	10 1/2 %	\$17 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$3,047	Interim of \$2 for six months ending June 30th 1907	7 1/2 %	\$70
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	\$400,933	\$6 for 2nd half-year making \$12 for 1906	12 %	\$100
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,570,000	Tls. 10,459	Tls. 3 for year ending 30th April 1907	3 1/2 %	Tls. 80 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,600,000	Tls. 23,217	Interim of Tls. 8 for account 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 221 b. ex d.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 2,500,000	Tls. 3,388	Tls. 6 for 14 1/2 months ending 28.2.07	6 %	Tls. 103
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000	\$2,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	11 1/2 %	\$26 1/2
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$751,845	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1906	12 %	\$14
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$371	\$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1906	10 %	\$100 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$56,218	Interim of \$3 1/2 for half year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$98
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$11,567	80 cents for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$10 1/2 sa. and b.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000	\$1,689	\$2 1/2 for 1906	6 1/2 %	\$37
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 3,900,000	Tls. 61,978	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 102 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,519	Interim of \$2 for half year ending June 30th	8 1/2 %	\$48 sales
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.10.1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 64 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$21,660	\$1 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.06	11 1/2 %	\$12 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	11 1/2 %	Tls. 53
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 31,469	Tls. 8 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 90
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 50,663	Tls. 50 for 1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 317 1/2 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	7,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,299	\$638	1/3 per share for 1906	9 %	\$6 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	\$12,000	\$53	\$5 for 1905	...	\$20 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	10,000	\$12	\$12	\$120,000	Nil	\$1 for 1904	...	Tls. 61 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 889	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	...	\$5 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$25,000	60 cents for year ended 28.2.05	...	\$9
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$115,000	80 cents for 1906	8 1/2 %	\$16 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/2	\$187,500	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	9 %	\$11
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$10,804	Interim of 50 cents per share for a/c 1907	9 %	\$21 1/2 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	11,000	\$20	\$20	\$220,000	\$15,002	\$2 1/2 for year ending 28.2.07	11 %	\$14 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$2,913	11 per share for year ending 28.2.07	7 1/2 %	\$24 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$4,361	Interim of \$4 for year ending June 30th 07	8 1/2 %	\$22 1/2 b. ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$4,312	Interim of 80 cents per share for a/c 1907	8 1/2 %	Tls. 312 1/2 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 10,374	Second interim div. of Tls. 7 1/2 for a/c 1907	9 1/2 %	\$14 1/2
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$2,655	5 ppe sh. or period for 19th Oct. to 30th Apr. 07	8 %	\$14 1/2 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	...	...	...	\$5 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	\$675,000	...	...	...	Tls. 110
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 7,990	Interim of Tls. 3 1/2 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	Tls. 40 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 270,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 4 for 1905	...	Tls. 75 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000	Tls. 3,514	Final of Tls. 5 and Tls. 10 for 1906	13 1/2 %	Tls. 118 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000	Tls. 7,843	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 310 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	\$163,500	Tls. 85,591	Interim of 15/- for account 1907	...	Tls. 280 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	\$144,000	...	Interim of 11/3 for account 1907	...	\$22
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	\$4,934	None	...	\$7
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	3,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 300,000	Tls. 201	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07	...	Tls. 97
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	\$349	First year	...	\$12
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and 1,800 on 100 Founders shares	8 %	\$10
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$5,482	Final of 40 cents per share making 80 cents for year ending 31.12.07	2 1/2 %	\$11 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000	\$182	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 %	\$8

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Details.



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FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

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THE Steamship

"ARCADIA"

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 24th August, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. *Moldavia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables; all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*, due in London on 6th October, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON.

HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "SALAZIE"

Captain Allard, will be despatched for MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 20th August, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line, s.s. *Sydney* bound for Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *POLYNESIE* 3rd Sept.

S.S. *TOURANE* 17th Sept.

S.S. *AUSTRALIE* 1st Oct.

S.S. *NARA* 15th Oct.

S.S. *YARRA* 29th Oct.

S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS* 12th Nov.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907. [10]

FOR VLADIVOSTOK.

THE Steamship

"VINE BRANCH"

will be despatched as above on or about 10th September.

For Freight and further Particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1907. [17]

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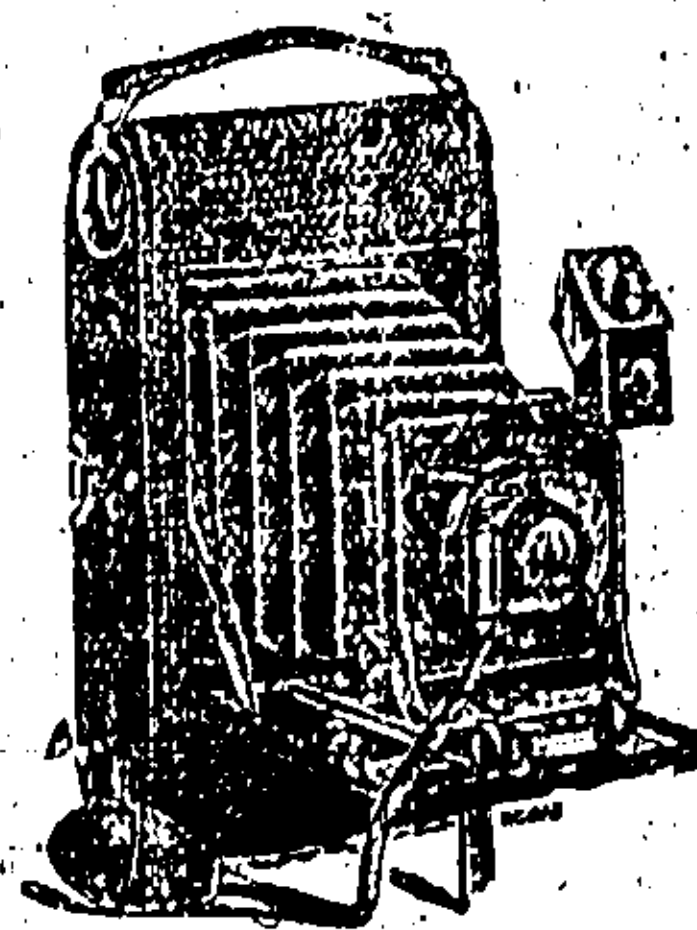
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Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

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IMPERIAL

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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BEKIMS.

On August 5, 1907, at Richmond, Surrey, England, the wife of F. A. CUMING, of a daughter.
On August 8, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of H. B. EMERSON, of a son.
On August 8, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of WILLIAM VOWAT L. W., of a son.
On August 9, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of CHARLES RICHARDS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On August 2, 1907, WILLIAM HORACE CLYDE FENTON, of DA VMANN.

DEATHS.

On June 30, 1907, at Teignmouth, Devon, ANN, widow of the late Richard Knott, of Shanghai and the dearly loved mother of Miss John Niven.
On August 3, 1907, at Chelsea, ROBERT HENRY ALEXANDER EVANS NELSON, R.N., aged 61 years.
At the Peak Hospital, August 16th, DAVID ALEXANDER ANDREWS, C.E., Quarry Bay Shipyard. Aged 43 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1907.

NANNING v. WUCHOW.

(10th August.)

In a memorandum supplied to Mr. Angier of the *London & China Express*, by the local representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. at Wuchow, and which was incorporated in Mr. Angier's report on the West River, reproduced in our columns the other day, the opinion was expressed, and tacitly endorsed by the travelling journalist, that the opening to foreign trade of Nanning will, by the establishment of the Imperial Maritime Customs arrangement there, effect an important change in trade conditions at Wuchow, which has hitherto been the controlling centre on the West River. That there are divergent views as to the prospective rivalry which may be established by Nanning, the Consul Report just issued on the trade of Wuchow for 1906 furnishes ample evidence. The chief question occupying the attention of those interested in the trade of the latter port for some time, has been: in what way and to what extent will that trade be affected by the opening of Nanning as a port of international trade? It would be well to point out that it was assumed the recent

opening of Nanning by the establishment of an office of the Imperial Maritime Customs there, and the publication of a set of provisional regulations for the inter-port traffic between Wuchow and Nanning to have been a genuine and effective opening of the place to trade. With this presumption Mr. Consul H. King writes:—"While I do not perhaps fully agree with the optimistic opinions of some—a decided minority—it must be confessed—that the opening of Nanning will prove to be an immediate boon and blessing to the trade of this port (Wuchow), and will cause a great expansion therein, I am not, at the same time, at all inclined to concur with those who see in the said opening an adverse factor to Wuchow trade, and indeed, in some cases suspect a design to stifle Wuchow by controlling the trade at Nanning." And he advances his reasons for his belief thus:—"Wuchow, owing to natural conditions, must always remain, as now, the port of transshipment for Nanning. Any increase in the foreign trade of Wuchow appears in the main to depend (a) chiefly on the extent to which the opening of Nanning will result in an accompanying opening of, and enhanced export from, the districts tapped by Nanning; and of which it forms the mart and depot; (b) in a minor degree, on the extent to which present cargo may possibly, under the newly published regulations for the inter-port traffic between Wuchow and Nanning, be diverted from native junks and boats to foreign steamers, or to lighters or native boats registered in the name of or chartered by foreigners. With regard to (a) Mr. King thinks that, bearing in mind that the most part of the world's done for the most part by a system of barter, in which cotton yarn or other foreign goods are exchanged for native produce, a gradual increase may be looked for if not prevented by such force as famine, rebellion, lawlessness, brigandage, or the like. With regard to (b) it is difficult, in the Consul's opinion, to speak with any certainty, but it may be that advantage will be taken of the opportunity afforded to convey cargo quite free from "like n" or exactions of any kind in transit. A good deal would depend on the attitude of the "like n" officials with regard to increasing or lowering the charges on any particular commodity. "I thought, it is true, that by the regulation of lighters and native boats may also be chartered by Chinese merchants themselves, or when owned by them, may be registered with the Imperial Maritime Customs, in both of which events they would be free from detention by stations en route. Mr. King does not fancy many will avail themselves of this privilege. The native merchant is fully aware of the fact that in the not remote contingency, despite the regulations, of trouble with barrier or other officials, he would have no reliable quarter to which he could turn for effective assistance. He would doubtless prefer, as formerly, not to conduct his business in his own name but through some foreign firm who could invoke the aid of their Consular representative to fight their battles for them with offending Chinese officials, whether of the "like n" or any other department. The opening of Nanning, however, apart from the question of its effect in expanding trade, will cause an important change in trade conditions at Wuchow, hitherto the controlling centre on the West River. Cargo from Nanning district, which has hitherto been secured by the foreign steamship companies at Wuchow through the medium of Wuchow forwarding agents, who obtained transit passes and distributed them amongst their Nanning and other up-country clients, will, under existing circumstances, no longer be procured by means of these passes, but will be forwarded from Nanning to Wuchow mainly by chartered junks. Under the new system the facilitated importation of goods at Nanning will tend to place in the hands of merchants at that port a more direct control over and a rightful benefit in their trade. In these circumstances it is obviously important that foreign firms should have intelligent and reliable agents to look after their interests at Nanning.

TRADE MARKS INFRINGEMENT.

(12th August.)

An official statement appears in the *Japan Chronicle* embodying the Japanese defence of the charge of infringement of foreign trade marks in China. The statement is a weak defence of the report made by Dr. Morrison to the *Times*—a report which the Japanese characterise as a one-sided view of the matter. While seeking to exculpate the unscrupulous Japanese traders who have been making dishonest profits by imitating foreign marks, the defence contains the extraordinary allegation that "the dishonest practice is not restricted to Japanese alone, as we (Japanese) often hear of foreigners misappropriating Japanese trade-marks in Central and Southern China in connection with earthenware, glassware, &c." It alleges that, "During the time that Chinese consumers wanted only goods marked 'Made in England,' or 'Made in Germany,' Dr. Morrison's report might have been true, but the circumstances are now changed. Since the Japanese-Russian War, not only the Chinese but even foreign residents welcome goods marked 'Made in the East,' and we are rather inclined to doubt the fairness of Dr. Morrison's report." "The Japanese aver that on their part, it is their opinion that confusion of trade-mark rights is a phenomenon natural in newly-opened markets, and it is especially difficult to avoid this in the present state of things in China." But the indefensible position of certain Japanese traders

and manufacturers in their own country leaves much to be desired in the direction of the protection of the rights of foreigners. The dismissal of the appeal of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. in a recent case at Kobe is another instance of the undesired grievances which foreign traders have to put up with in the vexatious course of their business in Japan. The "statement" then makes allusion to the arrangements that have been concluded among several Powers providing for the mutual protection of trade marks in China, promising to apply their own trade-mark laws in the Chinese territories upon marks registered in their countries. It asserts that Japan has not as yet entered into such an agreement with any State, but there can be no objection to it on her part, as it is only the extension of the validity of trade-mark rights, which are protected in her own dominions, to the Chinese Empire. But the introduction of a trade-mark law into that empire, it is argued, is a problem that requires prior attention; and if, after the enforcement of such law, there be necessity to provide for mutual protection, it will not be too late to conclude an agreement then. With reference to the criticisms in foreign papers against the Japanese law as not competent to protect foreign marks, it is observed that it must be remembered that in every country, its legislation must be adapted to its conditions, and however perfect a law of one country may be, it cannot be copied by another in its entirety. "In Japan most of the industrial undertakings are new, and consequently trade-marks used in connection with them are new. Notwithstanding this fact, Japan from the first has given ample protection to trade-marks of prior use. Thus in the first trade-mark regulations (Rules Governing Registration of Trade-marks, promulgated in 1894) protection was given to him who first made use of a trade-mark; in the next legislation it was provided that when there were two or more similar trade-marks used by different persons, none of them would be registered; and in the law now in force, marks in use prior to the date on which the law took effect—that is, July 1899—are held unregistrable. The spirit of Japanese legislation is to give protection to trade-marks of prior use, but most of the marks applied for registration being new, she has adopted a system in which the title is given to the first registrant, instead of the first user, as is the case in some countries." It is evident from recent decisions of the Japanese Courts that what applies to the spirit of the law in reference to trade marks does not seem to have obtained in practice. The result of Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.'s appeal quoted elsewhere is a flagrant case in point.

CHINA'S REGENERATION.

(13th August.)

No more earnest portent of Chinese evidence to stand in the front rank of nations has been made manifest than that which is conveyed in the terms of the Decree which was issued under the name of the Empress Dowager in the early days of this month. In short language the Decree is a stimulus to those who are attempting to reform China from within, and is undoubtedly a defeat for the reactionaries. One of the sentences alone shows how Her Majesty, acting under the instructions of her advisers, realizes the present position of affairs. The Decree says that "China at the present day has her hand full of national problems." It is difficult to understand the actual position of the internal administration of the Middle Kingdom, because we meet daily an energetic and enterprising race, which in some respects pretains to a more modern country than China as a whole has yet shown herself to be. Fortunately in China there are men like Yuan Shih-kai, who, despite the censorship to which memorials are submitted, and also in spite of the odium to which they might be subject, are still prepared to tell home truths which, however unpleasant they may appear, must in the end be acted upon. It was only the other day that Viceroy Yuan, in the course of a memorial to the Throne, declared that China would share the fate of Korea if the reactionary party were allowed to maintain the ascendancy. Whether the Viceroy's views synchronised with the issue of the Decree which seeks to strengthen those who are doing their best to advance China it is not possible for us to say. But the "long arm of coincidence" might be read into the Decree and the Decree. It is remarked that the officials have failed to inaugurate reforms with energy and earnestness. It is remarked that the minds of the people have not been opened and enlightened as they should have been. It is remarked that the riches of the country have been left undeveloped, and all this notwithstanding the fact that a special Board has been appointed to look after the wealth of the people and to prevent the recurrent famines which devastate the country. Whether the viceroys, governors and Tartar generals will "make all haste to start all kinds of industries that are needed and exert themselves to encourage business amongst the people" is entirely a different question. Probably the fact that rewards are held out for those who do their best to advance the industry of their country "even," as the Decree says, "to the extent of being raised to the peerage," may help forward this almost revolutionary movement. The Ministry of Agriculture, Works and Commerce is ordered to produce an annual report upon the conditions of trade, but that seems unnecessary in view of the labours of the Customs' staff and the reports of the various Consular offices in China. However,

the fact that the Imperial authorities have at length recognised the importance of bringing into line the industries and potential wealth of the country with those of nations which have not been content to lie lethargic, is an evidence of intention which cannot be overlooked, and which may bring important results to the world at large within the next few years.

THE NEW VICEROY AND THE OLD.

(14th August.)

After all the uncertainty which has for weeks surrounded the question of the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty the shrewd tactics of His Excellency Shum have prevailed, and a practically unknown official has been appointed to be head of the Government in the Kwangtung Provinces. Whether Shum will actually take advantage of the permission, so reluctantly granted by the Throne to retire into private life, is to say the least, extremely doubtful; for those who have watched his previous career, and recognised his ambition to become one of the leading factors in the affairs of State can scarcely conceive his restless spirit and, when his interests are at stake, his boundless energy submitting to the chafing bonds of domestic obscurity. Even when Shum was in power in Canton, fretting and fuming because he had been relegated to a post which denied him direct access to the Throne, he did not fail to countenance and direct the institution of commercial undertakings and the inauguration of public works which were calculated to improve the status of the Viceroyalty and, at the same time, ameliorate the general and economic condition of the people. Whatever might be thought of his methods, his arbitrary actions, and his purposeful habits, it cannot be gainsaid that Shum had the benefit of the people at heart, and whatever his private grievances might be they were not allowed to interfere with his administration of the Viceroyalty in the interests of the masses. Of course, he was far from being beloved by the foreign element which saw in the Kwangtung Provinces endless opportunities for the acquisition of wealth, because Shum made no secret of his principle that Chinese enterprises should be started and operated by Chinese for the betterment of Chinese and not for the aggrandisement of the foreigner. An attempt was made when it became known that he had gone to Peking as President of the Board of Communications and Posts to prove that the people of Canton were delirious with joy over his departure. How erroneous was that view was shown by the manifold expressions of satisfaction which were heard from the influential section of the community in Canton when it was learned that Shum, on his temporary eclipse through the machinations of his enemies in the capital, had been appointed to the substantive post of Viceroy of the Liang Kwang. But Shum was not content to lose the light of the Royal presence, and on one plea or another he managed to evade the Imperial command even when it was wrapped up in honied terms. Now that he has gained his alleged desire it will be decidedly interesting to watch what in Shum's opinion is meant by private life. It will be very strange if he does not assume the attitude of the warrior who lays down his sword, not that it may be turned into a ploughshare, but that it may be refurbished while he himself seeks refreshment after his arduous labours in the South and meteoric career in the North. Shum, we feel certain, has yet to be reckoned with as a living force in State affairs, as those who regard him as a spent vitality may find to their cost. But he has gone from view for the nonce so far as Kwangtung is concerned, and we have now to regard a new personality in Chang Jen-chun, the new Viceroy. The first question that will suggest itself to readers is—Who is this Chang Jen-chun that he should have been elevated to the important Viceroyalty of the Kwang Provinces? Little seems to be known of this official beyond the fact that he was once Governor of Kwangtung, occupied a similar position in Honan and Shansi, looked after grain transports for a time, was a Financial Commissioner and a Vice-President of the Ministry of Education. Put so far as can be learned he did nothing to distinguish himself in any of those capacities and certainly nothing to qualify him for selection as Viceroy. If the two Kwang were backward, undeveloped, lethargic and unimpaired the appointment would be of comparatively little moment, but at the present time a multitude of schemes, not merely of railway extensions but of reproductive works are under contemplation where they are not in actual progress. It will require a strong man at the helm to guide the ship of State if the excellent work fostered and encouraged by ex-Viceroy Shum is not to be undone. And what evidence is there to show that such a man has been selected? The last Viceroy, Chow Yu, in the words of Sir W. S. Gilbert when referring to the House of Lords, "did nothing in particular and did it very well," but that could not afford much consolation to the live, forceful merchants and traders of Canton, accustomed as they had been to the vigorous and drastic methods of Viceroy Shum. Canton is so closely associated with Hongkong and its administration is of such vital interest to that vast community which is continually travelling between the Southern capital and this Colony that whatever affects Canton has its reflex in Hongkong. The appearance of an unknown personage as Viceroy must therefore be regarded with special interest. There is in favour of Chang Jen-chun that as he is a "dark horse" he will not have to

suffer the ignominy of failing to live up to his reputation or to fulfil expectations. But what does Shum think of the appointment, now that he may live, if he can, in the odour of sanctity and the felicity of private life?

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

(15th August.)

We give our readers in another part of this issue a summary of one of the most important State documents that has been issued in China in recent years. We refer to the article on the "First Experiment in Municipal Government in China." Ever since the return of the Imperial Travelling Commission the matter of a constitutional government for China has been under discussion. An Imperial Decree was issued promising it. It has been understood for some time that the scheme was to be introduced experimentally in some of the smaller political divisions of the country, but the fear was that, like so many things that have been promised in China, it would remain a magnificent programme on paper. But evidently Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai believes that Imperial edicts are to be interpreted as meaning what they say, and with characteristic energy and promptness he has attacked the problem, and, on the principle that the only way to do things is to do them, he has inaugurated the new system on what appears to be a very practical basis in the native city of Tientsin. The visitor to the North is profoundly impressed with the exceptional evidences of real ability and progressiveness in this remarkable man as shown in the various enterprises which he has in hand. It will be recalled, that the foreign provisional government in 1900 razed the city wall and constructed in its place a boulevard encircling the old Chinese city. The Viceroy has taken hold of the matter of reform vigorously and the past seven years have seen truly great changes throughout Chili province, but more especially in Tientsin the seat of his Viceroyalty. Here macadamized roads, sewers, electric lights, a telephone system, water works, hospitals, schools, museums, exhibits, are in evidence as results, and sanitary, public works, and police departments, and periodical conferences of his officials appear as among the instruments of his tremendous energy. "The Regulations" show evidence of having been carefully worked out. It is clear that in their elaboration the most approved Western usage has been followed. Yet they are not a mere work of imitation. The authors have borrowed freely from Western sources. But the best thing about this document is that it shows that this information has not been simply gulped, but that it has been digested. The scheme has been thoughtfully and skillfully fashioned, so as to fit into the needs of a Chinese city of to-day. This adaptation to local needs and conditions shows intelligent appreciation not only of what China is, but of what she should be and of what means will work the transformation. For example, the voting class is a wisely limited one, for no one would surely dream as yet of a universal suffrage in China. And the list of eligible candidates is confined within still stricter limits, which is again a wise provision, when one considers how very few among the multitudes of China have the intelligence to be members of a Board of Aldermen, or could be held to financial accountability for their treatment of the public interests. The democratic spirit of the paper is remarkable. The meetings of the Council, with certain specified exceptions, are to be open to the public. The people have an advocate before the local magistrate, should he refuse to see them, in the Executive Committee. The people have a right to ask questions, in writing, of the Council, and such questions together with any suggestions the people may see fit to make about public affairs, must be seriously considered by the Council and a suitable response returned. Moreover, freedom of speech is protected by the provision that members shall not be held responsible for views expressed in debate on the floor of the Council. Another striking feature is the evident attempt to secure incorruptibility and efficiency in the officers of the Council. Near relations may not serve together on the committee. When the matters under consideration have a personal interest to them or their near relatives, members are debarred from the discussion and from voting, and the chairman from presiding until the matter is disposed of. One cannot turn from the consideration of this inspiring document without a sigh of disappointment that the splendid possibilities afforded by the city of Canton for such an organization has hitherto gone unimproved. Why the richest and most populous city in the Empire, with its progressive population multitudes of whom have absorbed new ideas from residence or travel abroad of themselves or their friends, should not be selected among the very first for making the experiment in municipal government, one finds it difficult to comprehend on any supposition other than that it is for lack of a Viceroy capable of seeing the need and the opportunity which the present situation in Canton presents, and competent to deal sympathetically and efficiently with it. We feel persuaded that the Government need have no fear in pursuing a very liberal policy with the Cantonese. Whatever of turbulence they may have manifested we are convinced has been for the most part not so much hatred of authority as the convulsive movement of awakened intelligence and conscious capacity rebelling against unnatural restraint. Why they need it is not so much means for repression as modes of expression. We are confident that under the guidance of an

CHINA'S EXPORT TRADE.

(16th August.)

From the analysis published by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, of the export trade of the country during 1906, it may be found that with the single exception of 1904 the value of the articles produced in China and exported has not been exceeded within the past ten years. In 1897 the value of the exports was £63,501,358 Haikwan taels, while last year it had risen to £36,456,739 taels, which was an increase of over eight and a half millions as compared with the previous year, but a decrease of some three millions as compared with 1904. In view of the fact that last year the produce markets of China could not by any manner of means be described as particularly flourishing, that there was much distress and suffering among the people in consequence of the failure of the crops, that prices were on the downward grade for the greater part of the year, the results achieved must be considered highly satisfactory. The development of China politically must, of course, proceed *par passu* with the development of her natural resources, and the figures collected and tabulated by the Customs service afford every indication that if in respect of the export trade the country is not advancing by giant strides it is at least maintaining a steady progress, which furnishes the best criterion of China's potentialities. With regard to the value of the direct export of Chinese produce to foreign countries, Hongkong as usual heads the list with a total of £2,740,427 taels, a slight increase over 1905, but much of what is placed to the credit of Hongkong should properly be divided amongst the other ports of the world. In parenthesis, it may be mentioned for the benefit of the uninitiated that the Haikwan tael in which the value of Chinese exports is calculated is equivalent to 34.342 in English money £1 54 in Mexican dollars, 80 cents in American gold, 4.12 in French currency and 3.56 in German. Leaving Hongkong out of the question, China's best customer would appear to be Japan, which bought goods to the value of £3,304,931 taels, a reduction, however, of over two millions as compared with the previous year. The second was the United States, including Hawaii, which took Chinese produce to the extent of twenty-five and a half millions, about the same as France, while fourth place was occupied by Great Britain with £3,298,315 taels, a reduction of something like seven and a half millions on the figures for 1905. It need not be repeated that a large proportion of Hongkong's imports were in all likelihood intended for the British market, but there is nothing to show it. The Continent of Europe as a whole contributed to the material well-being of Chinese producer to the extent of £3,579,468 taels, an advance of fully seven and a half millions over the total recorded in the previous year. It may be noted that among the patrons of Chinese energy was Portugal, which purchased goods valued at £6, while Norway increased her Chinese imports from 140 taels in 1905 to 175 last year. None of the advances in the export values is more remarkable than that which is comprised under the head of "Russia, Pacific ports." In 1905 Russia in the Far East was a customer to the amount of 2,952,001 taels; last year the total had jumped to 10,496,492 taels, an emphatic testimony to the industrial revival inaugurated by energetic traders at the Russian Pacific ports. The connection of China with Russia in Europe was also enhanced by about two and a quarter million taels, the value of the Russian purchases having risen from 2,812,201 taels in 1904 and 3,555,978 taels in 1905 to 5,744,996 last year. The aggregate value of the exports was, as stated, £36,456,739 taels. There is little of outstanding interest in the figures showing the value of the original exports from the various Customs districts. The outward trade of Canton expanded from 41,697,433 taels in 1905 to 43,580,291 last year; Kowloon's exports showed a trifling decrease; Shanghai's figures advanced nearly seven millions, and the same record was attained by Tientsin. On the other hand, the export value of the produce shipped at Hankow declined by some three million taels, while at Wuhu there was a reduction of over eight millions. As to the details of the articles produced and exported, it may be of interest to learn that whereas in the previous year China despatched abroad opium to the value of 1,338,216 taels, last year the total of nearly 5,000 piculs purchased for foreign consumption was valued at 2,012,127 taels, a significant increase. That amount Hongkong took 147 piculs, worth 55,273 taels, French Indo-China over 4,000 piculs, worth 1,600,316 taels, and Japan 500 piculs valued at 347,078 taels. Taking all things into consideration, the general depression which existed last year, the occasional disturbances which arose in the interior, and the uncertainties of the political atmosphere, there is no reason to cavil at China's produce trade during 1906, and it is to be hoped that the result may be even more satisfactory this year.

This projected special military manoeuvres will be held for three days commencing on November 16th next. We learn from the *Mit* that ammunition to be used by the troops engaged in the manoeuvres is estimated at 80 rounds for each man of infantry, 30 for each cavalryman, 10 for each of the Engineers, and for each in the commissariat department, 100 for each gun and 3,000 for each machine gun.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE HONGKONG TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED ARRESTED AT CHEFOO.

CAPTURED WHEN ON THE POINT OF LEAVING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th August, 2.25 p.m.

Adsett, the alleged murderer, was arrested at Chefoo yesterday on information telegraphed from Shanghai.

He left Shanghai on the *Hsinning* and succeeded in landing at the northern port.

There was a desperate struggle when the police made the arrest, but Adsett was eventually overpowered.

He intended to leave Chefoo yesterday evening, but was captured before his intention could be carried out.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

Telegraphic information received at police headquarters shortly after midnight this morning, from the Shanghai authorities, was to the effect that Adsett, the alleged murderer of Gertrude Dayton, whose body was found in a trunk in the baggage room of the C. P. R. liner *Monteagle*, had been arrested yesterday afternoon at Chefoo.

Soon after depositing the trunk on board the *Monteagle*, Adsett took passage on the *Taipei Maru* for Shanghai. When the steamer arrived at Woussung the alleged murderer was successful in eluding the police. From Woussung he journeyed to Shanghai. At the latter port he and a hiding place for a couple of days. On Saturday last he left the Northern settlement for Chefoo, aboard the *Hsinning*.

As Adsett is well known at Chefoo, he having kept a business at that port for some time, the news of his arrival travelled fast, with the result that having been warned of the murder, Detective Inspector Quincey and a number of other men arrested the suspect in the "Old Kentucky Home" saloon. Adsett put up a desperate struggle with the police. A number of detectives are expected to leave Hongkong in a day or two for Shanghai, where they will meet Adsett, who will be escorted back to this Colony to stand his trial.

ADSETT ABOARD U. S. CRUISER.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th August, 4.10 p.m.

Adsett, the alleged murderer of Gertrude Dayton, is a prisoner on board the U. S. cruiser *Galveston*, at Chefoo.

BOARDING THE "HONGKONG MARU" AT SHANGHAI.

Three detectives of S. M. Police visited the *Hongkong Maru* yesterday evening, says the *H. C. D. News* of 10th inst., with a warrant for the arrest of a man, supposed to be travelling on that steamer, who is wanted by the Hongkong authorities in connection with the murder of the woman whose body was found in a box on board the R. M. S. *Monteagle* on Sunday last. No one answering the description was on board the *Hongkong Maru* yesterday, however, though an American whose manner aroused considerable comment went on board the day before the steamer left Hongkong, and after stating that he was a "spout" out of luck, tried to get a passage to San Francisco by giving a quantity of jewellery as security for the passage money. The matter was referred to the ship's officers; and, on an emphatic refusal being given, the man returned ashore at Hongkong, the description of the man is similar to that forwarded from Hongkong. If this individual should prove to be the one wanted by the Hongkong police, it is a matter for surprise that his movements should have been so carelessly followed.

SHANGHAI POLICE.

COMMISSION'S INDICTMENT.

HIGHER PAY, BETTER ACCOMMODATION AND STRICTER DISCIPLINE RECOMMENDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th August, 12.40 p.m.

The Commission appointed to inquire into the administration of the Shanghai Municipal Police and to report as to the best means of remedying the defects complained of by dissatisfied ratepayers, who have been clamouring for an improvement in the present condition of things, has now submitted its report.

It is recommended that the officer appointed as Captain Superintendent of Police should be a capable administrator as well as an organizer. The force, it is stated, has outgrown the conditions which at present govern it, and discipline generally is bad.

Inspectors are underpaid, while the officers are overburdened with clerical duties. Comments are made regarding the unsuitability of past Superintendents of Police.

Among its recommendations for the betterment of the Force the Commission suggests that there should be 250 foreigners, 500 Sikhs and 700 Chinese.

Better accommodation should be provided for the men, the pay should be increased, and a higher degree of discipline maintained.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The U. S. Consulate-General received the following telegrams from the Manila Observatory at 4.15 p.m. on August 10, 1907: Typhoon from W. N. W. Guam between 130° and 138° East Longitude near 15° or 16° Latitude; moves at present N.W.

Typhoon still far off in Pacific about E.N.E. Manila appears have been almost stationary last 24 hours.

PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY.

SEIZED UNDER WRIT OF EXECUTION.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the 15th inst., before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, Ho Sam Yag (trading under the name of the San Hing firm, of Nos. 16 and 18 Sutherland Street, cask-maker, brought suit against Wai Kong, trading as Wai Kong Lu, to recover the sum of \$300 being damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of the defendant having wrongfully seized and attached the plaintiff's property under a writ of interim attachment in Summary Action No. 979, of 1907, Wai Kong v. the San Hing firm, for the recovery of the sum of \$71 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. E. J. Grist, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, represented the plaintiff, Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appearing on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Grist said that this was an action to recover the sum of \$300 damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of the wrongful seizure of his property under a writ of interim attachment. The plaintiff was a man of considerable property, having houses valued at \$26,000 and there was \$4,000 worth of property in his shop on the date in question.

His Honour: I see here an affidavit that the Queen's Road shop had \$200 and the Sutherland street shop had \$300.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: There was some mistake about that, as there was only one shop, and that was in Sutherland Street.

Mr. Grist continuing, said that the amount due to the defendant was \$125 including costs, and that was paid into Court.

His Honour: Then why don't you take it out?

Mr. Grist: He has taken it out, my Lord.

Continuing Mr. Grist said that he did not for the moment dispute the right of the defendant to commence action, but he had no justification for issuing an interim attachment as he had not sufficient grounds. The work was going on just as usual, and of course, in the ordinary course of business, the plaintiff had had his property seized and two Chinese bailiffs placed in charge, so that his customers and all the neighbours knew that his property was seized under process of Court. He had sustained damage to his pocket.

Plaintiff was called, and said that on the 23rd July there were goods in his shop to the value of \$4,000, and in the godown there were \$5,000 worth.

His Honour mind about the godown, we only want you to tell us about the shop. Were you on that date removing any property from your shop?—No, except in the ordinary course of business. There were 48 men at work, and everything was going on just as usual.

Defendant brought action against you in the summary Court to recover the price of oil sold by him to you?—Yes, and I paid the money into Court.

His Honour mind about the oil. Did plaintiff issue an interim attachment against your property?—Yes, he did, and the bailiff came, and two Chinese bailiffs were left in charge, so that all the neighbours knew of it.

On the 23rd July had you between your shop and godown about 9,000 worth of property?—Yes, there was rather more than that.

And you owned the houses Nos. 16 and 18 Sutherland Street, where you carry on business?—Yes, I bought them, but there is a mortgage on them.

But the houses are yours only, subject to the mortgage?—Yes.

Did you tell defendant you would not pay his bill?—No, he never came to me for payment.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro (in cross-examination): If you are such a wealthy person, owning property to the value of between \$30,000 and \$40,000, why did you keep on putting off a man to whom you owed \$71 for good bought from him? It may be a very old account and a very small amount for a man of your reputed means.

Witness: He did not come to me for it.

Why did he not come himself at the time of the Dragon Festival, the Chinese New Year, and at other particular times, besides sending his shroff every month to you with your bill?—No, he never came to me.

Did he not meet you in the street and ask you for the money?—No, he never did.

No, and you didn't tell him you wouldn't pay, he could sue you and seize your shop, did you?—No, never, not at any time.

Then why did you not pay him since you admit you owed the money?—He never asked me for it.

Nor any of your folks?—That I don't know. If he did they never said anything to me about it.

You are now in arrears with the interest on your mortgage, are you not?—Well, I only owe one month, and as the due date is the 15th day of the English month for payment of the interest, that will be paid to-morrow.

You got into difficulties because you could not find satisfactory sales for your barrels?—Well, business has been very dull this year.

His Honour: Oh, come, come; we needn't go into that issue (laughter). The plaintiff's folks were called and they corroborated the statement of the plaintiff regarding the value of the property in the shop and godown on the 23rd July. They knew nothing of any bill for \$71 for oil supplied to the plaintiff by the defendant. No bill for same was presented to any of them.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro (to a *foxt*): Your salary is very much in arrears, is it not?—No, it is not, I am paid regularly monthly.

But the master is in difficulties?—I don't think so; he has plenty of property, in houses and the shop.

Defendant was called and stated that in the middle of last year he sold oil to plaintiff for the value of \$71. He sent in his account for the money regularly every month, and himself went to plaintiff, but he was always put off.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: He told you to sue him and seize the shop, did he not?

Witness: Yes; he said he was about to close up and go out of business, and that I'd better seize his shop.

Mr. Grist: I've no questions, my Lord.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: That is all the evidence I can submit to your Lordship. In this case the plaintiff admits that he bought the goods last year, but did not pay for them up to July 23rd of this year; putting off defendant from time to time, though payment for same was constantly demanded by the latter. He had every reasonable excuse for issuing the interim writ of attachment, as when he went to the shop he saw quantities of barrels being removed, and he was justified in his suspicion that they were being removed out of the jurisdiction of the Court. The witness he met, plaintiff, he said the latter "sue me and seize my shop," also saying something about closing up his business. Continuing, he said the de-

fendant was perfectly justified in the action he had taken, and submitted that the action should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Grist: In this case we do not deny that the money was due to the defendant (plaintiff) in the other suit, and we admit he was perfectly entitled to commence an action for recovery of the money. But we say and maintain that the defendant had no right, and he admits it, to take the plaintiff's jurisdiction of this Court. What were his grounds for such a suspicion? He goes along to a caskmaker, doing a large business, and sees no casks being removed up the road, immediately without stopping to make any inquiries he flies up to this Court, and swears out an affidavit that the property was being removed. That was all his justification. Did he follow the caskmaker to see where they were taking them? No. Had he done so he might have saved himself and the Court all this bother. Case of plaintiff's *foxt* stated that the firm sold barrels to a ginger preserver, whose business the plaintiff was deeply interested, and the defendant might have seen the barrels being carried into the ginger-preserver's shop. He had no right to make such an affidavit, and the attachment was quite unjustifiable and he doesn't here-to-day show one title of reason for his action. The plaintiff has suffered in his reputation by having bailiffs in possession of his property, and he has suffered in pocket by extra expenses incurred for costs and charges.

His Honour said that in this case there was no doubt whatever in his mind that the affidavit, on which the interim attachment was issued, was sworn on insufficient grounds. He did not for a moment believe the defendant's story about the plaintiff telling him to sue him and seize his shop. The affidavits having been so sworn the defendant must suffer some punishment. Of course \$500 was out of the question. Plaintiff had, no doubt, suffered some damage, but how much of it was to his reputation. He had practically brought the whole thing on himself. He thought that \$100 would about merit the justice of the case, and gave judgment for plaintiff for \$100 and costs against the defendant, including \$14 paid in by the latter.

CHINESE PARTNERSHIP.

EX-SANITARY BOARD INTERPRETER IN COURT.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court on the 15th inst., before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, the partnership issue in the case of *Ying Shiu Lung and Wong Tsoi, of No. 6, Min K'w Lane, cask-maker, versus the Si Yik Lung firm, ironsmiths, versus the Tak Li Lung firm, of No. 750, and Lau Hing Pong and Lai Chi Chin, partners, for the recovery of the sum of \$338.12 due on a promissory note dated 18th March, 1907, was resumed.*

In this case it will be remembered that Lai Chi Chin denied his partnership in order to get out of his responsibility in that case.

The matter at issue now was whether Lai Chi Chin was or was not a partner.

Mr. G. H. Hall Brutton, of Messrs. Brutton and Hall, appeared for Lai Chi Chin, Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro appearing for the Tak Li Lung firm.

On calling on the case which had been adjourned from last week, Mr. d'Almada e Castro called Lau Hing Pong, the managing partner of the Tak Li Lung firm.

Witness said there were two partners in the firm; they were Lai Chi Chin and himself. He pointed out the Tak Li Chi Chin who was just entering the Court.

Continuing witness said that the capital of the firm was \$100,000, of which he contributed \$10,000 in cash, and \$25,000 in effects, and Lai Chi Chin subscribed 15,000. There were three partnership books, of which witness kept one, and another was handed to Lai Chi Chin, a third being kept in the shop.

Witness here proceeded to detail the payments of Lai Chi Chin making up the \$5,000. When the shop was started he drew \$100 as salary, and Lai Chi Chin's as a sleeping partner. There were further payments made on Lai Chi Chin's behalf, to increase. Lai Chi Chin told witness to divide his salary between Lai San Tong and his wife. Those payments were entered in the salary book. Witness made out all the accounts and Mr. Lai Chi Chin was supplied with a copy of the monthly accounts. The business stopped the third month of this year. Witness told him that the business was in the business, and Lai Chi Chin told him to collect all the debts and offer a composition to the creditors.

To Mr. Brutton (in cross-examination): Witness said he was an interpreter formerly at the Sanitary Board, but he was dismissed though he didn't know why.

Mr. Brutton: Of course, you don't know. But immediately after you were dismissed you started the Tak Li Lung firm?

Witness: Yes, that is so.

Mr. Brutton: Then you started in 1907, and not 1905 as you said before?—Well, it would be about that date.

Mr. Brutton: When you take in a partner isn't it usual to add a character to the sign of the firm, and advertise the admission of a partner so as to notify the public?—Well, Lai Chi Chin told me—

Mr. Brutton: We don't want to hear what Lai Chi Chin told you; isn't it usual?—Well, it is; but wherever I went I was known as the Tak Li Lung, and so we thought it useless to change the name.

Mr. Brutton: Now, didn't you, as a matter of fact, commence business in 1897?—No, I began about five years ago.

Mr. Brutton: Then how do you account for this letter? It is from the Registrar General. You are an interpreter and can read English.

Witness (after reading the letter): Well, I lived there for some time.

Mr. Brutton: When did you move to 270 Queen's Road West?

Witness: I moved on the date of the great typhoon, the 18th September last.

Mr. Brutton: Where are your books?

Witness produced the account books.

Mr. Brutton: Why is there no entry here of the assets and liabilities of the firm?—I did not enter them, because I told Lai San Tong all about the position because he represented Lai Chi Chin.

Mr. Brutton: And why did you make no entry in your books of the loan of \$5,000 and \$15,000 from Mrs. Lai Chi Chin?—I don't know anything about that.

Mr. Brutton: When you took in Lai Chi Chin as a partner why did you not enter a statement of the actual position of the firm?—I lost my books, in which those entries were, in the typhoon.

Mr. Brutton: Then how did you happen to save these books?—They were in the first case sent over to No. 250.

Mr. Brutton: And you say you never borrowed any money from Mrs. Lai Chi Chin?—I did not borrow any money from her.

Mr. Brutton: Then why did you pay interest every month?—It was not wages; it was the half of Lai Chi Chin's salary.

Mrs. Lai Chi Chin (to Mr. Hall) was called and deposed that the loan of \$5,000 and \$15,000 to the Tak Li Lung firm, and stated that the money paid monthly was to be called "wages" and not "interest."

Mr. Mr. d'Almada e Castro (in cross-examination) witness said that when she was married she had money of her own, and also valuable presents and furniture.

But when you were married was not the money transferred to your husband's name?—No, it was not, I kept it in my own name.

In separate banking accounts?—I did not put the money in the bank; I kept it in my own safe.

How much did you usually have in the safe?—Sometimes \$5,000, sometimes more.

Were you not afraid to keep so much money in your house?—No, I wasn't.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: The lady is really my witness, my Lord, but she is hostile, so I have no more questions to ask her.

That closed the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Brutton said that he would call evidence to show that it was a trumped up case got up between the plaintiff in this case and Lau Hing Pong. Lai Chi Chin had his own business, and property in Canton and many other places in China.

He was not and never was a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm and never on which he was supposed to have made the payments for capital he was in Canton with his wife and his sister.

Lai Chi Chin was called and said he was sole partner in the Wah Kee firm. He had no other business, and no shares in any other business in Hongkong. He had land and houses in Canton and other places. His wife kept a separate account.

Witness here called orally denied the statements of Lau Hing Pong, and said he had nothing to do with the winding up of the Tak Li Lung firm, and the creditors of that firm.

He remembered Lai San Tong going in and asking him to lend the Tak Li Lung some money. He refused to lend it as he was afraid he would not get the money back.

At this stage the witness was told to stand down while the evidence was taken of an official from the Stamp Office who stated that when Lau Hing Pong applied for stamps he always said he was the Tak Li Lung.

Lai Chi Chin was then recalled, and in reply to Mr. d'Almada e Castro (in cross-examination) said he had never been to the Tak Li Lung shop. He never told the *foxt* to put their hearts into the business, because he did not know them. He never went to any dinner-party to discuss the terms of the new partnership of the Tak Li Lung.

Mrs. Chan, sister of Mrs. Lai Chi Chin, said she did not talk over her money matters with her sister. She knew her sister had money because she got a letter from her father when she was a child, and she was present in her father's house in September of last year when the latter handed over to Lau Hing Pong \$25,000 on loan. She said her sister who she lent so much money, and she said she knew Lau Hing Pong and the money was quite safe.

Witness was also present in October when Lau Hing Pong's wife came to her sister and handed her \$15, saying, "this is for interest."

To Mr. d'Almada e Castro witness said she was a married woman, living in Caine Road. She had money of her own.

Mr. d'Almada e Castro: Did you also get a married from your father when you were married?

Witness (smiling): You bet I did! (Laughter.)

How did you remember the date of the payment of interest to your sister so well?—Because it was just two days before we got a telegram telling us of our father's death in Australia.

Lai San Tong was called and said he heard that Lai Chi Chin was a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm. He never knew of any partnership by which he was to receive \$50 a month from the Tak Li Lung for obtaining loans. He never obtained any loans for the firm. He knew both Lai Chi Chin and Lau Hing Pong, but never heard about their being partners.

At 1 p.m., the Court adjourned for tiffin and on resuming Messrs. Brutton and F. X. d'Almada e Castro addressed the Court, reviewing the evidence on behalf of their respective clients.

His Honour then briefly reviewed the facts, and said the weight of evidence was that the story told by Lau Hing Pong was a straight one, the books showed it, and the witnesses for Lai Chi Chin were lying. There was no doubt that Lai Chi Chin was a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm, and there must be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

A PENDING APPEAL.

In the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning (16th inst.), Mr. R. Gardiner, of Messrs. Brutton and Hall, appeared before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, and applied for stay of execution in the Chinese partnership case, in which his Honour yesterday decided that Lai Chi Chin was a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm, which case had been adjourned for some considerable time, owing to the several adjournments granted to one and the other of the parties.

The reason for this application was that Lai Chi Chin intended to appeal. Mr. d'Almada e Castro asked that a day be set for the hearing of this application. His Honour said he could not do that; he would adjourn the case for one week and the appellant must get ahead with his appeal without losing any time. Mr. Gardiner said he would file the appeal within seven days and the stay of execution was granted.

U. S. CRUISER SQUADRON.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

A Cavite despatch of August 10, says:—The squadron of armored cruisers, composed of the *West Virginia*, flagship of the command, in-chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet, *Pennsylvania*, *Colorado*, and *Maryland*, commenced their voyage to San Francisco at five o'clock this morning.

Shortly after the morning gun had been fired and reveille was sounded by the buglers on the several ships, the sailors on board each cruiser quickly secured their ships' anchor for sea and by five-thirty the squadron was in formation, steaming past Sangley Point.

They were an imposing sight to witness with their great white hulls, spar coloured superstructure and great volumes of smoke pouring forth from the four funnels of each ship.

Their powerful engines, which weigh 2,100 tons, for each vessel, soon put the big ships hull down and finally out of sight of the shore observers.

This morning at eight o'clock the cruiser *Denver*, followed by the *Cleveland*, saluted the flag of Rear-Admiral Hemphill, Commander of Third Squadron, U. S. Pacific Fleet, on board his flagship *Rainbow*. The customary salute of 13 guns was accorded the flag officer, and the *Rainbow* was followed by the salute with seven guns from the Commanding Officers of the two cruisers, recently arrived. This ceremony has been delayed until the departure of the commander-in-chief from this port.

As that officer has left the bay with the big cruisers, Rear-Admiral Hemphill now flies the blue flag with his two stars, instead of the red one which designated him as the junior flag officer during the time Rear-Admiral Dayton was here with his flagship *West Virginia*.

BANKRUPTCY.

At the Supreme Court on the 15th inst., before his Honour the Chief Justice, presiding in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction, a list of 12 cases was presented for hearing and disposal when the following dispositions were made:—

ADJOURNMENT.

In the matter of the *Pong Siu Pang* in which the debtor was not of legal age for public examination, the case of Li Kwan Hing, for adjourned public examination, the case of Lung Nyan Pan, for public examination, the case of Yee Cheung Wing and others, and the Tung Fat Lung Kee, for public examination, in the case of Au Ka Po, the creditors' petition for adjudication, were all adjourned *sine die* for various reasons, upon the application of the solicitors representing the parties, the Official Receiver having no objection.

APPROVAL OF COMPOSITION.

The Official Receiver applied to his Honour for an order approving a composition agreed to at the meeting of the creditors in the case of Lung Tsin. After quoting authorities in support of the application his Honour passed an order approving the composition.

ADJUDICATIONS.

In the case of Lam Pak, upon the application for an adjudication order was granted, as was the case in the matter of the Kwong Lun Cheong, and the Tung On.

RECEIVING ORDER.

There was only one debtor's application for a receiving order, with the Official Receiver as Official Trustee.

DEBTOR ARRESTED.

The public examination of Chan Sin Hon had a startling finale, as the debtor was concerned. Chan Sin Hon stood the stand and said that he had no assets at all; his liabilities were \$200.

Mr. H. C. Bailey, of Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master, who appeared for the petitioner and sole creditor, Tm Chun, of Wing Lok Street applied for the arrest of the debtor on the ground of his making false statements in his statement of affairs.

His Honour said he was afraid he could not make an order without having some evidence. A brother and nephew of the debtor were called, and their evidence was to the effect that the debtor had shares in pawnshops in Aberdeen and Canton and in the country, and also owned paddy fields valued at 20,000 taels. Their evidence proved the debtor to have nearly \$100,000 worth of property, all mention of which he had suppressed.

Mr. Kemp, Official Receiver, applied for an adjournment of the examination.

Mr. Bailey had no objection, but renewed his application for a warrant for the arrest of the debtor under sections 24 sub-section 2, and 28, sub-section 1, which provided that if any debtor did not provide full particulars of his affairs to the Official Receiver, or made any omissions or mis-statements which they could not satisfactorily explain to the Court, the latter had power to order a warrant to issue for the arrest of the debtor.

After looking up the sections.

His Honour (to Mr. G. A. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, who appeared for the bankrupt): I suppose you have nothing to say after this, Mr. Hastings?

Mr. Hastings: I am afraid not, my Lord.

His Honour: Then a warrant must issue at once for the arrest of the debtor Chan Sin Hon.

The Bankruptcy Court adjourned *sine die*.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

DEFENDANT PLEADS POVERTY.

F. Blank appeared

FIRST EXPERIMENT IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA

[Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Tientsin native city has taken the lead in establishing municipal self-government. This is the first step in inaugurating the scheme of constitutional government, with a national Parliament, promised to the country only a few months ago. The progressive genius of the Governor, Yuan Shih-kai, has risen to the occasion. He has acted with his usual promptness, vigour, and discriminating intelligence. The modest little book of "Regulations for Self-Government" which he issued a few months ago is well adapted for the purpose for which it was intended. It is meant in the first place to lay down the lines along which this first experiment in self-government shall be conducted in Tientsin, and secondarily to form the basis and model on which other municipalities shall be formed throughout the province of Chihli, and finally to show what is to be aimed at in the provincial self-government to be inaugurated later on, and to suggest the outlines of the national constitution when the time for that shall come. Thus it will be seen that without any flourish of trumpets the great Viceroy has introduced into native practical politics, under the sanction of the Imperial Edict of will recent date, a reform measure which is destined to work a quiet but complete revolution in the life and thought, the influence and well-being of China's millions of population. The "Regulations" mark the beginning of a new era in Chinese history, and for this reason cannot fail to be of interest to all who are watching the making of new history in this greatest Empire of the East. The summary of the regulations, given below, is made from the original document, which contains 115 articles, distributed under 8 chapters. They provide for the popular election of 135 electors, who shall in turn meet and choose 30 members of the Council. The popular or primary election occurred very quietly on the 15th of June, while the present writer was in the vicinity of Tientsin, and the secondary election resulting in the selection by the Electoral College of 30 Councilmen took place just as quietly on July 24th, two days after he left Tientsin to come South.

GENERAL RULES.

The first subject dealt with is "General Rules," under which the division of the City into voting wards is first provided for. Then citizenship is defined as being the privilege of all Chinese resident in Tientsin. Citizens not disqualified under the provisions of these regulations are entitled to the privileges of self-government. Special rules enacted by the Council for their own guidance must not be at variance with these regulations or with the laws of the land. They must be approved by the Viceroy and then published, 30 days after which they shall go into effect.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

We then come to the very important general topic of the "Municipal Council." There are to be 30 members, as already stated, chosen, to serve two years by the College of Electors, and the Council thus constituted shall choose from among their own number by a majority vote a President and a Vice-President, whose duties are defined in the usual way, and who shall hold office for one year, subject to re-election.

They shall also appoint from outside their number as many secretaries as may be required to keep full records of the proceedings of the Council. These shall be salaried officers and shall be provided with a public office, to which the President and Vice-President shall also resort for the transaction of business for the Council.

To be qualified to vote a person must be a male native of Tientsin, 25 years old, a property holder, self-supporting, and able to write his own name, occupation, and place of residence. Chinese who conform to these requirements, except that they are not native, shall, if they have been resident five years, and have property valued at not less than Tls. 2,000, be entitled to vote. But a partnership company or such persons shall choose one of their number to exercise this privilege for the firm, the others not voting. Each voter in an election shall cast only one ballot.

DISQUALIFIED VOTERS.

Any person who has been once convicted of breaking the laws of China or is engaged in a disreputable occupation (until a new classification calling is made the old one still stand), or who has lost his financial standing, or who has been insane, or who is an opium smoker, unless the disqualification has been removed by a satisfactory change in the man, shall not be allowed to vote. Nor shall any one guilty of violating these regulations. Famen, gamblers, Buddhists, and all religious leaders are ineligible to vote or to be elected to office. Any voter, not otherwise disqualified, may be elected to the Council if he is a graduate of one of the higher schools, or is the author of a treatise officially endorsed, or if he has personal property valued at not less than \$3,000, or is trustee for \$5,000 or more, or if he has had direction of a school or other public enterprise, or if he is an ex-official, or an official rank, or has the degree of Shih Tzu, provided that he said voter is not a native of Tientsin he shall have been resident for at least five years and shall have property valued at not less than \$5,000. Members of the Council may not withdraw unless it be on account of personal illness, or if their business requires them to be absent from Tientsin and makes it impossible for them to attend the meetings of the Council, or on their attaining the age of 60 years, or for other reasons which shall meet with the approval of the Council.

DUTIES OF THE BUREAU.

The Bureau of Self-Government shall have temporary charge of all the details connected with elections and of such regulations as are necessary to inaugurate the government by Municipal Council, and they shall appoint an Election Board whose special business it shall be to attend to these things until such time as the Council is organized and can take them over. Having determined the time and place of holding an election they shall publish the fact one half month in advance. But when the Council takes charge of these matters the President shall give the Executive Committee one month's notice of all elections to that they may make all arrangements for holding the same.

All persons entitled to vote or eligible as candidates should give in their names on blank printed forms which will be furnished on application. The Election Board will from these data compile a list of persons who are allowed to vote, and who are eligible as candidates. The second of these lists they will publish. Errors and omissions pointed out to them by voters within 15 days after the publication of the list will receive their attention and be corrected.

ELECTION HOW CONDUCTED.

At the primary election each legal voter will be given a certificate which he should exchange at the place of voting for a blank official ballot form which he must use in voting. The Election Board shall have charge of the ballot-box, shall publicly open the same, and shall count and record the votes cast. The votes cast in the eight voting wards shall be counted separately, and the four highest in each shall be declared elected, making normally 32 names. The remaining votes shall then be mixed and the 103 highest selected and declared elected. Also if any ward has less than 4 qualified voters, lacking in each shall be supplied from those standing highest after the 103 have been chosen, making the full number 135. These shall constitute the Electoral College, who shall later convene to elect the 30 members of the Council. Each elector shall vote for 30 names all on one ballot. These votes are also counted by districts first, and the one highest in each district is declared elected, making 8 names. The rest of the votes are then mixed together and the 27 standing highest on the list are selected, making a total of 30 names. Records shall be kept of the number of votes each candidate receives, and in the case of a tie it shall be decided in favour of (1) the longer resident, (2) the older man, and failing this it shall be determined by (3) casting lots.

Ballots answering to any of the following descriptions cannot be counted:—Those cast for men not on the list, or by mistake, or disqualification; those made out in proper form or containing irrelevant matter; those that are illegible; those not made out on official paper; those in which a man has voted for himself, or for another man using his style (he); and those on which more names are written than were to be elected.

As soon as the votes have been counted the Election Board shall notify the successful candidates of their election. If any of these has reasons of the character already described entailing a member of the Council without whom he may decline to serve. If it is found that any candidate has been illegally elected, he must withdraw, even if he has been already inducted into office. In both these cases the vacancy is to be supplied by substituting the name standing next highest on the list. All election disputes are to be referred for settlement to the Provincial Council (and until this is established, to the Board of Election), but with the right of appeal to the Viceroy of the Province, whose decision shall be final. After the election of the Council is complete the Board of Election shall appoint a day for the Council to meet for organization.

DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

The matters which the Council may attend to are next outlined. These include the establishing of subordinate self-governing bodies in city, towns, and villages, the organization of schools, water works, fire and sanitary departments, public works, police, markets, etc., assessing and collecting taxes, approving budgets, caring for public property and funds and dealing with charges against the Executive Committee or any of its officers. The Executive Committee of the Council will execute its decisions, and shall keep records and accounts which shall be always open to inspection of the Council. The police force shall be under the control of the Council in conjunction with the local magistrate. The Council may send petitions to the local magistrate, and may inquire into his acts. Citizens may ask questions about the acts of the Council and make suggestions as to the cause. So also may the local magistrate. On the other hand the Council may represent the people before the magistrate when they have failed to get access to him, and it may settle disputes among the people.

MEETINGS.

The Council shall hold two regular annual sessions of 30 days each (subject to extension, if necessary), the first during the first and second months, the other during the tenth and eleventh months. Extra sessions of 15 days may be called by the President when he deems best or when requested by the local magistrate or one third the members of the Council. The President and Vice-President may determine matters of urgency during the intervals between meetings. The President shall give members 10 days' notice of the time and place of all meetings, and shall instruct the Executive Committee to make the necessary arrangements for holding the same.

All meetings shall be public except if it is thought advisable by the local magistrate, the Vice-President, or not less than 10 members to hold them privately.

Members must attend meetings and express their views in oral or written form. Papers of this kind shall be read to the Council by the President.

A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members. Failing of a quorum the absent members shall be cited by the President to attend. If the absentees do not appear the members present may then proceed to transact business.

Members may not take part in discussions and voting on matters that concern themselves or their near relatives. The presiding officer shall also be debarred under similar circumstances. It is proper for the local magistrate to attend the meetings and express his opinions, but not for him to vote, nor may his retinue enter the Council chamber.

The Council may make its own rules, not in conflict with these regulations.

The President may debar from discussion any member for infringement of these regulations or of the Council's rules, and for persistent violation may suspend the member. In cases of serious disorder he may temporarily dismiss the Council. Visitors who make a disturbance or who do not observe the rules for visitors may be excluded from the Chamber by order of the President.

Members and members are not to be held to account for views expressed during debate, and except for crimes committed during sessions of the Council and without the Council's permission, they are to be free from arrest.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARIES.

The Council shall appoint from outside their own number as many secretaries as may be required to maintain and preserve the records, and shall determine the amount of their remuneration and provide them with a building for a public office. The transactions of the Council shall be reported to the local magistrate and to the Executive Committee after each meeting, and shall then be published unless there is objection on the part of the magistrate, or the President, or the Vice-President, and a majority of the members of the Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The next general subject is the "Executive Committee," how it is to be constituted and what are its functions. There are to be 8 members of the committee, a President (who is the local magistrate, by virtue of his office), and a Vice-President (who is the presiding officer). All except the President are chosen from and by the Council, and must resign from the Council in order to accept the appointment. The term of members of the committee and of the Vice-President shall be for 4 years, subject to re-election.

There may not be two members related to each other within 5 generations on the Committee at one time. The Vice-President and members shall receive a salary for their services, but shall have no other remunerative occupation while in office. Resignation must be with the approval of the Council.

When the Committee deems it advisable they may together with the Council appoint and supervise various lines of work. These superintendents shall be responsible for expenditure of funds in connection with their work, and shall receive appropriate salaries. The Executive Committee shall appoint and fix the salaries of the treasurer of public funds, the accountants, and the secretaries which they may require for their work.

The business of the Committee shall be to arrange for the meeting of the Council, to execute the decrees of the Council, to have charge of the finances, and to attend to such matters as may be referred to them by the local magistrate.

It is competent for the Committee to ask the Council to reconsider any action which may be beyond the Council's jurisdiction, illegal, or otherwise objectionable. Should the Council reaffirm its action, the Committee may appeal from them to the Provincial Council, and from this to the Viceroy. The same privilege of appeal from the Executive Committee belongs to the local magistrate.

The Chairman and 6 members are necessary to constitute a quorum. Members are not to vote on matters in which they or their near relatives have personal interest. Decision can only be made by the Chairman and a majority of the members present agreeing.

The local magistrate shall sign and publish papers for the Committee and shall give suggestions on matters under consideration by the Committee.

The Vice-President shall have general charge of all its business, appoint members to their duties, inspect the accounts and documents, appoint treasurer, accountants, and other officers of the committee, and have custody of the document and seals.

A member of the committee may not combine the offices of treasurer or secretary with his duties as a member of the committee of the Council. The President or a member of the committee in case for any reason he or any officer of the committee wishes to resign, he should, one month in advance, classify all business committed to him into "finished," "in progress," and "not yet undertaken," accompanied with a clear statement of all circumstances connected with each class, and submit the same to the Council. If everything is found correct, his successor being willing to take over the business, he may withdraw.

All legitimate bills (such as travelling expenses, hotel bills, postage, etc.) contracted in the conduct of public business will be paid, but an itemized account of these must be presented.

FINANCES.

Next comes the very important general head "Finances." Expenditures are to be met from the proceeds of public property and funds and the levying of taxes. Disputes as to these matters are to be referred to the Provincial Council, with the right of appeal to the Viceroy reserved.

A budget shall be prepared annually by the Executive Committee based on the probable income and expenditures for the coming year, and submit it together with all documents pertaining thereto to the Council before the 15th of the 9th moon. The President of the Council shall send this material by mail to each member of the Council before the opening of the ensuing session of the Council. The budget shall be acted on by the Council during the session in the 10th and 11th moons. The appropriations thus made shall be reported to the Executive Committee, who shall have them recorded and published. If there have occurred any omissions or errors in the budget these should be pointed out to the Council so that it may make the necessary corrections. The budget should contain a special emergency fund. The Council may from time to time make special appropriations for matters which have been made.

During the first moon of each year the Executive Committee shall submit to the Council for auditing a full financial statement of the year's receipts and expenditures, together with the vouchers and account books of the treasurer.

These accounts shall be audited by the Council during its session in the 1st and 2nd moons. They shall then be returned to the Executive Committee for safe-keeping and publication.

Special contribution for definite objects may be received and expended by the Executive Committee. But where the object is designated by the donor, the Committee may not divert the gift without the consent of the giver or his heirs.

Funds may not be drawn for one object which have been appropriated for another, nor for objects that have been disapproved by the Council.

The President and Vice-President of the Committee shall make regular monthly examinations of the treasurer's accounts and his balance in hand. Also in conjunction with the President of the Council they must at some time during the year make an extraordinary examination of the same.

Any shortage or irregularity discovered shall be made good by whoever is responsible. If the amount is more than \$500 restitution will include interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The defaulter failing fully to discharge this restitution the balance will be exacted from his heirs.

GENERAL PROVISION.

General provision is then made for what are called "Directors of Self-Government." These are officials of grades ranging from Judges and Taotais up to the Viceroy, according to the nature of the self-governing body.

When the Council passes new regulations or assesses taxes, these must be submitted for approval to the Viceroy. The latter may dissolve the Council, but shall at once instruct the Executive Committee to arrange for the election of another, at the rate of 10 per cent within three months. He may not twice dissolve the Council for the same reason.

BENEFITS AND PENALTIES.

Benefits and Penalties are next provided for. The amount of medical bills and suitable compensation are to be paid to persons incurring injury or illness in discharging their official duties. When life has been lost, the officers' family shall receive such a sum of money as the Council may consider the occasion requires.

Three different penalties are provided for various offences. Officially (1) withdrawal of the right of suffrage for a period of not longer than 10 years; (2) the imposition of fines—light ones ranging from one to twenty dollars, and heavy ones from twenty-one to one hundred dollars; all to go into the general public funds; and (3) exclusion from official duties. Intentional misdemeanours shall be punished by (1) imposing a fine and expelling from office. Light fines shall be the penalty in cases of error of judgment. Receiving of

election bribes shall be punished by the imposition of a heavy fine and being deprived the privileges of suffrage for a period of 10 years. All these penalties shall be carried out by the local magistrate.

The above regulations are to be in force when they have been endorsed by the Viceroy and have been published.

Amendments may be proposed previously if presented in writing to the Viceroy, with the signatures of at least 16 members of the Council. Such an amendment must receive at least the concurring votes of a majority of the Council and the approval of the Viceroy in order to pass. The amendment must pass into effect when it has been thus voted and approved, and has been published.

SERVANT GIRL KIDNAPED.

QUICK WORK BY THE POLICE.

Lo Ho, a widow, and Leung Tak, a coolie, both residing in Wing Koi Street, were at the Police Court this morning, ordered by Mr. F. A. Hazeland to be held in police custody for a week for trial. The couple were charged with kidnapping a fourteen-year-old girl. Li Ngan was a servant girl in the employ of a family, residing at 132, Hollywood Road. Yesterday morning, she was sent out by her mistress to make a purchase. Returning home she was stopped by an old woman, the widow, who invited her to the theatre. Li Ngan agreed to go, but instead of taking her to the show the old woman took her to a house at Yau-ma-tei, where she was detained. Then preparations were made to ship the girl to Saigon on the steamer *Pyramus*. Meanwhile the police were informed of the girl's disappearance. Detective Sergeant Morrison two hours later was on the scene. He located the girl and arrested the widow. The coolie, who is suspected of having been implicated in the matter also, was taken in Hollywood Road. An adjournment was granted to allow the police to prepare their case.

THE IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY AT COURT.

Sunday, the 26th day of the 6th moon (4th August), celebrated through the Empire as the birthday anniversary of His Imperial Majesty Kwang Hsu. As a matter of fact, however, the actual date of the Emperor's birth was the 28th day of the 6th moon (1870), or two days later. The reason for advancing the date is perhaps not generally understood and, therefore, it may be interesting to know that this is due to the fact that His Majesty is required to offer in person the Grand Autumnal Sacrifices to his Imperial ancestors on the 1st day of the 7th moon, which compels him by the rules of etiquette to prepare himself for the sacrifices by a rigorous fast of three days and three nights. That is to say, counting back three days from the 1st day of the 7th moon, the first day of the prescribed fast would thus fall on the 28th day of the 6th moon (sometimes on the 27th day of the month, should it happen to contain only twenty-nine days), or the very day of His Majesty's birth. The two ceremonies thus conflicting, filial piety required the Emperor to forego his own date of celebration in order to observe the anniversary of his Imperial ancestors, as it would have been impossible to accomplish the ceremonies prescribed for the Imperial Birthday during the fasting period. In view of this shortly after his Majesty's accession to the Dragon Throne (1875) the Co-Regents, the Empresses Dowager of the Eastern and Western Palaces, issued a special Imperial decree commanding the setting forward of His Majesty Kwang Hsu's birthday celebrations by two days.

On the evening of the 26th day of the 6th moon, etiquette requires His Majesty to proceed first to the Palace of the Empress Dowager to pay her his morning respects before going to the Audience Hall to receive the congratulatory obeisances of the princes, nobles, high ministers and their subordinates. On this day, also, a great many princesses, duchesses and other ladies of high birth present themselves at the Imperial Palace to pay their congratulatory respects in the same way as their husbands or brothers. After paying his morning salutations to his Imperial mother, the latter motions her sedan-chair of State, which is upholstered in Imperial yellow, and, followed by the Emperor on foot, proceeds in State to the Grand Audience Hall, accompanied by the clash of cymbals and the music of trumpets, flutes and stringed instruments.

Arrived at the Hall, His Majesty, for this occasion only, sits on the Dragon Throne of his ancestors to receive the obeisances of the princes, nobles and dignitaries of his Court and Government. We may state here that since 1898 the Throne in the Audience Hall has always been occupied by H. I. M. the Empress Dowager, while the Emperor occupies a seat on H. I. M.'s left, a little lower down. On his birthday anniversary, however, whilst receiving the obeisances of his subjects His Majesty sits on the Throne while Her Majesty the Empress Dowager takes a seat next to him. As each prince, noble or high minister in turn presents the Emperor, he presents to His Majesty a "Jui" (Jui, or Emblem of Good Wishes, or as the two characters "Jui" denote, "May you have your every wish gratified." The Emperor receives the Jui with a bow and then hands it to a eunuch, who stands by to receive the pieces of carved jade stone, which he places on a table to the left of the Throne.

After this ceremony is finished, the princes, nobles and others leave the Audience Hall, while the Emperor, accompanied by the ladies of the Imperial Court, makes her appearance. Her Majesty then goes through similar obeisances and genuflections before the Emperor on his Throne, after which she also presents a "Jui" to him. She is then followed, successively, by the ladies of the Court and visiting princesses and wives of nobles and high ministers, who also each present a "Jui" to His Majesty. The ceremony completed, their Majesties the Empress Dowager, Emperor and Empress, and the kowtow and ladies of the Court, exit, proceed to the Court theatre to witness the gala performance by the "star" actors, who have been commanded to appear before their Majesties on that day. At these performances the princes and nobles are also invited to attend, although there is a high screen separating them from the view of their Majesties and the ladies of the Court, who occupy the Imperial boxes fronting the stage, while the princes and nobles occupy the boxes on each side, running at right angles to the Imperial boxes.

At the end of the performance the Emperor gives a number of presents, or souvenirs of the occasion, to the attending princes, nobles and dignitaries, who after bowing their thanks leave the Palace. Then the Empress Dowager, Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the secondary consort (Ching-fai) and ladies of the Court, proceed in State to the Hall, where are placed the sacred tablets containing the names and designations of the Imperial ancestors. The Empress Dowager and the ladies of the Court remain outside the Hall, while the Emperor and Empress enter within to pay their obeisances. This done their Majesties escort the Empress Dowager back to her Palace, after which each returns to his or her own palace and the ceremonies of the day are ended.—*News Telegraph.*

AN EXPLORATION EXPEDITION.

HONGKONG SYNDICATE FITS OUT THE "MICHAEL JENSEN."

BORNEO THE OBJECTIVE.

When the *Jacob Diederichsen* cleared the port on Saturday week last for Hainan, little was thought of her journey beyond the fact of her being engaged on one of her ordinary runs in the coastal trade in which some of the smaller vessels controlled by Messrs. Jensen & Co. are engaged. The fact has since transpired, however, that the *Jacob Diederichsen* was then and has since been under charter to a small but influential syndicate of Hongkong financiers. The syndicate, it is learnt, had fitted out the *Jacob Diederichsen* in a complete and thorough manner for a prolonged exploration expedition. The field of such exploration, it is stated, is to be along the coast of British North Borneo. The staff is composed, among others, of mining experts and experienced prospectors. They command all the appliances necessary for the expedition, including boring machines, presumably to test the reputed oil fields of Borneo; salving gear, drills, and other implements for prospecting. The expedition will explore the reported diamondiferous territory, and will look for gold and other minerals which the extensive fields of the virgin territory of Borneo are well known to possess in abundance. Naturally, curiosity will be aroused as to the membership of the syndicate. While we are not in a position to state definitely each individual name it will be sufficient to mention that one of the most prominent figures in the world of company promoting in Hongkong is said to be a moving spirit in the venture. His success in prospecting for minerals in the New Territories of Hongkong may not improbably have furnished the stimulus for his embarking on the present enterprise. And it may be mentioned that the gentleman alluded to is not wholly unconnected with Bornean undertakings, since as a member of the consulting committee of the China Borneo Co., Ltd., not long ago amalgamated with the Borneo Hardwood Co., of London, this gentleman should possess an 'inkling' of the potentialities of the territory in which the chartered Company has—and justifiably so—such high hopes for the future.

With the members of the expedition there proceeded also a small party of enthusiastic sportsmen—personal friends of the promoters of the scheme—who are going to Borneo on big game hunting. It is the success of the business part of the undertaking that is so keenly anticipated, and if the present venture will only help ultimately to recoup the Colony of its millions lost in the early 'nineties on Borneo tobacco plantations, &c., it will have done much to retrieve the fortunes of many who had early and sanguine anticipations of the territory's agricultural possibilities. At any rate, now that the real object of the *Jacob Diederichsen* mission is become known the best wishes will go with her for her complete success in the interests of her enterprising charterers.

FIRE IN DES VŒUX ROAD.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$10,000.

A somewhat serious fire occurred in Des Vœux Road Central shortly before ten o'clock last Wednesday night, resulting in damage to the amount, it is estimated, of \$10,000. The fire occurred at house No. 177, the ground, first and second floors of which are tenanted by a tobaccoist. When the outbreak was discovered information was at once sent to the Fire Brigade, which promptly arrived on the scene. A strong flow of water was immediately obtained and, indeed, the strength of the flow required all the efforts of the firemen to direct it against the building. As a matter of fact, Fireman Parr was taken unaware, with the result that the nozzle of the hose which he was operating struck him a serious blow in the eye inflicting injuries which required his removal to hospital. Naturally a fire of this character occurring in one of the principal thoroughfares of Hongkong attracted a huge crowd and as a consequence the tramway service was for the time being entirely disorganised. The damage, which, it may be stated, is covered by insurance to the extent of \$12,000, was due mainly to the tons of water played upon the flames by the brigade. It is stated that the fire originated through the faulty construction of a stove on the second floor.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A BARONESS.

SAD OCCURRENCE AT KYOTO.

On the morning of the 2nd instant at about 5.30 a.m., Baroness Fujiwara, wife of Baron Fujiwara Masayuki, residing in Shima-kiri-doshi, Kyoto, attempted to commit suicide with her baby by jumping into a diased well on the estate belonging to her father, Viscount Fukubara Nobutari, of Kitaara, Shimokamo-mura, north of Kyoto. The Baroness was subsequently rescued by some farm labourers, though the baby was found to be already dead. According to the vernacular newspaper *Asahi*, who is now 39 years old, have been married for about 20 years and there were five children. From various causes, however, the peer's house has gradually declined on account of monetary losses of late years. The prospect of ruin seems to have preyed on the mind of the Baroness, and in June last she completely lost her reason. In the hope that she might recover in changed surroundings, the Baroness sent her wife with their youngest child to her father's home on July 10th.

On the morning of the 2nd instant, the lady suddenly disappeared with her child. A search was immediately made by all the members of the household and the neighbours. The unfortunate Baroness was at last discovered struggling in the shallow water of the well, into which she had thrown herself meaning to end her life and that of her child.—*Japan Chronicle.*

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

RECRUITS' PARADES.

At headquarters, at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 10th August, for infantry drill. Serjt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend. At headquarters, at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st August, for 15 pounder B. L. gun drill. Serjt. Windsor, R.G.A., will attend.

N. C. O.'S PARADE.

At headquarters, at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st August, for instructional drill. Serjt. White, R.G.A., will attend.

LEAVE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles Forth is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 15 months with effect from the 14th August, 1907.

NOTICE.

Right & No. 1 Co.—The next shoot for the Nicholson Cup will take place at the King's Park Range on Sunday next, the 18th August.

"MONKEY OR YOUR LIFE?"

AN OLD OFFENDER'S LITTLE GAME.

14th inst.

Chan Nam is a thorough scamp. He has been in Hongkong a number of years, most of which time he has spent behind prison bars. Chan has two previous convictions. This morning he registered his third. He had no apologies to offer. "I like gaol," he said, "and will come back again." Little does Chan know that he is booked for Canton when his time is up. But to continue the story: At 4, Tung Wo Street lives a bricklayer, by name Chan Sir. On the night of the 8th instant Chan Nam visited Chan Sir at his house and asked for the loan of a couple of dollars. The bricklayer showed him the door. Chan Nam took the hint and left, but he returned with a friend a few minutes later—and there was trouble. "I want \$6," Chan Nam demanded, "or else you will see something happen!" The bricklayer started to read a newspaper. "You won't give me the money?" the unemployed Chan blurted out, jumping about the room at the same time. "Then you will be slaughtered." Fearing the man might get violent the bricklayer said he would go and get the money. In half an hour's time he returned and handed Chan the money, which he pocketed. Then he was offered a cup of tea and next—a policeman as a chaser. This morning, Chan Nam was charged with demanding money with menaces. He pleaded guilty before Mr. H. H. Compton, who sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

According to a brief telegram in another column *The Times* publishes an urgent plea from its Peking Correspondent for the retention of Weihaiwei by Great Britain. The fact that Dr. Morrison had found it necessary at the present juncture to enter the lists on behalf of the Cinderella of the British Empire is strong *a priori* evidence that its fate is in the balance. For some past there have been pointed references to this favoured harbour in Chinese government circles; various officials have recommended that China should take steps to recover possession of it without delay, and finally the native Press announced that the British Government had been formally approached in the matter. This report was denied in our own Peking correspondence; but since we recorded the satisfaction that must have been generally shared by all Britons in the Far East on hearing that there was a touch in the rumour, efforts to keep the subject alive appear to have been rewarded in Peking. Coming on the top of these telegrams *The Times* Correspondent has undoubtedly an ominous ring about it, and the subject is one that calls for the active interest not only of all who are connected by direct ties with the Far East, but also of all who are concerned in the maintenance of British prestige in distant waters.

The circumstances attending the lease of Weihaiwei to Great Britain are of common knowledge, and it is equally well known that by an unhappy inspiration the authors of the Treaty of 1898 stipulated that the territory should remain ours as long as Port Arthur was held by Russia. There can be little doubt that in the minds of both the High Contracting Parties the idea underlying this clause was that, so long as a foreign Power laid claim to a portion of Chinese territory, Great Britain should be equally favoured in respect of Weihaiwei. Unfortunately, however, the actual wording of the Treaty, based on the original magnificent harbour and adjacent territory on the retention of the Kwangtung Peninsula by Russia only, and makes no allowances for the transference of Port Arthur to another foreign Power. In the meantime the lease of Kiaochow to Germany and of Kwangchowwan to France, which were also brought about by the surrender of Kwantung to Russia, remain unchallenged. China is not slow to discover the line of least resistance; and while with all her loss of face in the diplomatic negotiations she would not for a moment seriously contemplate overtures with either Japan, Germany or France for the restoration of leased territory, she is not likely to hesitate in propounding such a proposition to Great Britain. The distinction in our favour is more creditable to our national heart than to our national intellect. As has been already indicated, the intention of the Weihaiwei Treaty is not open to question, and there would be no breach of our undertaking nor hardship to China if, after the unexpected developments in the Far East in 1907, we persuaded the Chinese Government to accept the necessary alteration in the wording of the Treaty. A request for the retrocession of Weihaiwei would then have to be based on other grounds than Treaty stipulations. The only argument, as far as we are aware, that has been put forward at present, is that China is in need of a harbour for her fleet. But in this case we have to ask her to possess one during the period for which this port may legitimately remain in Great Britain's hands. Another argument is one which may weigh strongly with her, while she will certainly not advance it. The great movement of "China for the Chinese" is admittedly a force in the Empire to-day, and ultimately it must run up against all leased territories. But now that the "partition" bogey has been removed, and the new treaty ports no leased territories are the least to the country that they were a few years ago, and they may be left to disappear with the effluxion of time, as assuredly they must, if China continues to progress on the lines she has already laid down for herself. Meanwhile she would do well to remember that it is owing solely to Great Britain that she has escaped the dreaded fate of partition. She may also argue that the same power and prestige that enable Great Britain to preserve her disintegration a few years ago, to-day the retention of Weihaiwei as a check upon further eventualities of a similarly unwelcome nature for China.

Arguments for the retention of Weihaiwei, however, do not require to be addressed only to the Chinese. With the conclusion of the Japanese Alliance there arose a tendency at Home to turn a shut eye to the development of the Pacific, and rather than to see in them the arena in which all the forces of the world would soon be struggling for commercial supremacy. It would accord with this policy of indifference towards the potentialities of this portion of the world and with the wave of sentimentalism now passing over British politics, if the present Government in a spirit of "uncertain rectitude" were to decide to relinquish Weihaiwei to China, before the latter really begins to "show her teeth" in the world. To prevent such a misfortune, both to the Fleet in Chinese waters, and to British interests in the Far East, it seems necessary

FIRST EXPERIMENT IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.

[Special to the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Tientsin native city has taken the lead in establishing municipal self-government. This is the first step in inaugurating the scheme of constitutional government, with a national Parliament, promised to the country only a few months ago. The progressive genius of the energetic Viceroy, Yuan Shih-kai, has been the main factor in the success of this movement. He has acted with his usual promptness, vigor, and discriminating intelligence. The modest little book of "Regulations for Self-Government" which he issued a few months ago is well adapted for the purpose for which it was intended. It is meant to be the first step to lay down the lines along which this first experiment in self-government shall be conducted in Tientsin, and secondarily to form the basis and model on which other municipalities shall be formed throughout the province of Chihli, and finally to show what is to be aimed at in the provincial self-government to be inaugurated later on, and to suggest the outlines of the national constitution when the time for that shall come. Thus it will be seen that without any flourish of trumpets the great Viceroy has introduced into native practical politics, under the sanction of the Imperial Edict of still recent date, a reform measure which is destined to work a quiet but complete revolution in the life and thought, the influence and well-being of China's millions of population. The "Regulations" mark the beginning of a new era in Chinese history, and for this reason cannot fail to be of interest to all who are watching the making of new history in this greatest Empire of the East. The summary of the regulations, given below, is made from the original document, which contains 117 sections, distributed under 8 chapters. They provide for the popular election of 135 electors who shall in turn meet and choose 30 members of the Council. The popular or primary election occurred very quietly on the 15th of June, while the present writer was in the vicinity of Tientsin, and the secondary election resulting in the selection by the Electoral College of 30 Councilmen took place just as quietly on July 24th, two days after he left Tientsin to come South.

GENERAL RULES.

The first subject dealt with is "General Rules" under which the division of the City into voting wards is first provided for. The citizenship is defined as being the privilege of all Chinese residents in Tientsin. Citizens not classified under the provisions of these regulations are entitled to the privileges of self-government. Special rules, enacted by the Council for their own guidance must not be at variance with these regulations or with the laws of the land. They must be approved by the Viceroy and then published, 30 days after which they shall go into effect.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

We then come to the very important general topic of the "Municipal Council." There are to be 30 members, as already stated, chosen to serve two years by the Electoral College, and the council will elect a president, a vice-president, and a secretary. The president and vice-president, whose duties are defined in the usual way, and who shall hold office for one year, subject to re-election.

They shall also appoint from outside their number as many secretaries as may be required to keep full records of the proceedings of the Council. These shall be salaried officers and shall be provided with a public office, to which the president and vice-president shall also resort for the transaction of business for the Council.

To be qualified to vote a person must be a male native of Tientsin, 25 years old, a property holder, self-supporting, and able to write his own name, occupation, and place of residence. Chinese who conform to these requirements, except that they are not native, shall, if they have been resident five years, and have property valued at not less than 2,000 taels, be entitled to vote. A partnership composed of such persons shall choose one of their number to exercise this privilege for the firm, the others not voting. Each voter in an election shall cast only one ballot.

DISQUALIFIED VOTERS.

Any person who has been once convicted of breaking the laws of China or is engaged in a disreputable occupation (until a new classification calling is made the old one still stand), or who has lost his financial standing, or who has heart disease, or who is an opium smoker, unless the disqualification has been removed by a satisfactory change in the man, shall not be allowed to vote. Nor shall any one guilty of violating these regulations, Yamen runners, Buddhist and Taoist priests, and all religious leaders are ineligible to vote or to be elected to office. Any voter, not otherwise disqualified, may be elected to the Council if he is a graduate of one of the higher schools, or is the author of a treatise officially endorsed, or if he has personal property valued at not less than \$2,000, or is trustee for \$5,000 or more, or if he has had direction of a school or other public enterprise, or if he is an ex-official, or has official rank, or has the degree of *Siu Tzai*, provided that if said voter is not a native of Tientsin he shall have been resident for at least five years and shall have property valued at not less than \$500. Members of the Council may not withdraw unless it be on account of personal illness, or if their business requires them to be absent from Tientsin and makes it impossible for them to attend the meetings of the Council, or on their attaining the age of 60 years, or for other reasons which shall meet with the approval of the Council.

DUTIES OF THE BUREAU.

The Bureau of Self-Government shall have temporary charge of all the details connected with elections and of such regulations as are necessary to inaugurate the government by Municipal Council, and they shall appoint an Election Board whose special business it shall be to attend to these things until such time as the Council is organized and can take them over. Having determined the time and place of holding an election they shall publish the fact one half month in advance. But when the Council takes charge of these matters the president shall give the Executive Committee one month's notice of all elections so that they may make all arrangements for holding the same.

All persons entitled to vote or eligible as candidates should give in their names on blank printed forms which will be furnished on application. The Election Board will from these data compile lists of persons who are allowed to vote and who are eligible as candidates. The second of these lists they will publish. Errors and omissions pointed out to them by voters within 15 days after the publication of the list will receive their attention and be corrected.

ELECTION HOW CONDUCTED.

At the primary election each legal voter will be given a certificate which he should exchange at the place of voting for a blank official ballot form which he must use in voting. The Election Board shall have charge of the ballot-box, shall publicly open the same, and shall count and record the votes cast. The votes cast in the eight voting wards shall be counted separately, and the four highest in each shall be declared elected making normally 32 names. The remaining votes shall then be mixed and the 103 highest selected and declared elected. Also if any ward less than 4 votes supplied from those standing highest after the 32 have been chosen, making the full number 135. These shall constitute the Electoral College, who shall later convene to elect the 30 members of the Council. Each elector shall vote for 30 names all on one ballot. These votes are also counted by districts first, and the one highest in each district is declared elected, making 8 names. The rest of the votes are then mixed together and the 27 standing highest on the list are at once making a total of 30 members. Records shall be kept of the number of votes each candidate receives, and in the case of a tie it shall be decided in favor of (1) the longer resident, (2) the older man, and failing this it shall be determined by (3) casting lots.

Ballots answering to any of the following descriptions cannot be counted—Those cast for men not on the list, or on by mistake, or for or containing irrelevant matters, those that are illegible; those not made out on official paper; those in which a man has voted for himself, or for another man using his style (ho); and those on which more names are written than were to be elected.

As soon as the votes have been counted the Election Board shall notify the successful candidates of their election. If any of these has reasons of the character already described entitling a member of the Council to election, he may decline to serve. If it is found that any candidate has been illegally elected, he must withdraw, even if he has been already inducted into office. In both these cases the vacancy is to be supplied by substituting the name standing next highest on the list. All election disputes are to be referred for settlement to the Provincial Council (and until this is established, to the Board of Election), but with the right of appeal to the Viceroy of the Province, whose decision shall be final. After the election of the Council is complete the Board of Election shall appoint a day for the Council to meet for organization.

DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.

The matters which the Council may attend to are next outlined. These include the establishing of subordinate self-governing bodies in city, town, and villages, organization and control of schools, water works, fire and sanitary departments, public works, police, markets, etc., assessing and collecting taxes, approving budgets, caring for public property and funds and all matters which shall be approved by the Executive Committee or any of its officers. The Executive Committee of the Council will execute its decisions, and shall keep records and accounts which shall be always open to inspection of the Council. The police force shall be under the control of the Council in conjunction with the local magistrate. The Council may send petitions to the local magistrate, and may inquire into his acts. Citizens may ask questions about the acts of the Council and make suggestions as to the cause. So also may the local magistrate. On the other hand the Council may represent the people before the magistrate when they have failed to get access to him, and it may settle disputes among the people.

MEETINGS.

The Council shall hold two regular annual sessions of 30 days each (subject to extension, if necessary), the first during the first and second months, the other during the tenth and eleventh months. Extra sessions of 15 days may be called by the President when he deems best, or when requested by the local magistrate or one third the members of the Council. The President and Vice-president may determine matters of urgency during the intervals between meetings. The President shall give members 10 days' notice of the time and place of all meetings, and shall instruct the Executive Council to make the necessary arrangements for holding the same.

Extra sessions shall be public except if it is thought advisable by the local magistrate, the Vice-president, or not less than 10 members to hold them privately. Members must attend meetings and express their views in oral or written form. Papers of this kind shall be read to the Council by the President.

A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members. Failing of a quorum the absent members shall be cited by the President to attend. If the absentees do not appear the members present may then proceed to transact business.

Members may not take part in discussions and voting on matters that concern themselves or their near relatives. The presiding officer shall also be debarred under similar circumstances. It is proper for the local magistrate to attend the meetings and express his opinions, but not for him to vote, nor may his retinue enter the Council chamber.

The Council may make its own rules, not in conflict with these regulations. The President may be debarred from discussion on any matter for infringement of these regulations or of the Council's rules, and for persistent violation may suspend the member. In cases of serious disorder he may temporarily dismiss the Council. Visitors who make a disturbance or who do not observe the rules for visitors may be excluded from the Chamber by order of the President.

Officers and members are not to be held to account for views expressed during debate, and except for crimes committed during sessions of the Council and without the Council's permission, they are to be free from arrest.

APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARIES.

The Council shall appoint from outside their own number as many secretaries as may be required to manage and preserve the records, and they shall also determine the amount of their remuneration, and provide them with a building for a public office. The transactions of the Council shall be reported to the local magistrate and to the Executive Committee after each meeting, and shall then be published unless there is objection on the part of the magistrate, or the President, or the Vice-president and a majority of the members of the Council.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The next general subject is the "Executive Committee" how it is to be constituted and what are its functions. There are to be 8 members of the committee, a President (who is the local magistrate, by virtue of his office), and a Vice-president (who is the presiding officer). All except the President are chosen from and by the Council, and must resign from the Council in order to accept the position of the Vice-president shall be for 4 years, subject to re-election.

There may not be two members related to each other within 5 generations on the Committee at one time. The Vice-president and members shall receive a salary for their services, but shall have no other remunerative occupation while in office. Resignation must be with the approval of the Council.

HONORARY MEMBERS.
Gentry or natives who have been directors of schools or other public enterprises may be honorary members of the Committee, unless they are already members of the Council. They may attend meetings and offer advice, but may not vote.
When the Committee deems it advisable they may together with the Council, or the superintendent of various lines of work, these superintendents shall be responsible for the expenditure of funds in connection with their work, and shall receive appropriate salaries.
The Executive Committee shall appoint and fix the salaries of the treasurer of public funds, the accountants, and the secretaries which they may require for their work.
The business of the Committee shall be to arrange for the meetings of the Council, to execute the decrees of the Council, to have charge of the finances, and to attend to such matters as may be referred to them by the local magistrate.

APPEAL.
It is competent for the Committee to ask the Council to reconsider any action which may be beyond the Council's jurisdiction, illegal, or otherwise objectionable. Should the Council reaffirm its action, the Committee may appeal from them to the Provincial Council, and from there to the Viceroy. The right of appeal from the Executive Committee belongs to the local magistrate.

The Chairman and 6 members are necessary to constitute a quorum. Members are not to vote on matters in which they or their near relatives have personal interest. Decision can only be made by the Chairman and a majority of the members present agreeing.

The local magistrate shall sign and publish papers for the Committee and shall give his attention to matters under consideration by the Committee.

Besides presiding at the meeting of the Committee, the vice-president shall have general charge of all its business, appoint members to their duties, inspect the accounts and documents, appoint treasurer, accountants, and other officers of the committee, and have custody of the document and seals.

A member of the Committee may not combine the offices of treasurer or secretary with his duties as a member of the committee. When the vice-president or a member of the committee is nearing the end of his term of office, or in case for any reason he or any officer of the committee wishes to resign, he should, one month in advance, classify all business committed to him into "finished," "in progress," and "not yet undertaken," accompanied with a clear statement of all circumstances connected with each class, and submit the same to the Council. If ever the day of the 7th month, which compels him by the rules of etiquette to prepare himself for the sacrifices by a rigorous fast of three days and three nights. That is to say, counting back three days from the 1st day of the 7th month, the first day of the prescribed fast would thus fall on the 28th day of the 6th month (sometimes on the 27th day of the month, should it happen to contain only twenty-nine days) or the very day of His Majesty's birth. The two ceremonies thus coinciding, His Majesty requires the Emperor to forego his own date of celebration in deference to the "needs" of his Imperial ancestors, as it would have been impossible to accomplish the ceremonies prescribed for the Imperial Birthday during the fasting period. In view of this, shortly after His Majesty's ascension to the Dragon Throne, (1875) the Co-Regents, the Empress Dowager of the Eastern and Western Palaces, issued a special Imperial edict commanding the setting forward of His Majesty Kwang Hsu's birthday celebrations by two days.

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Arrived at the hall, His Majesty, for this occasion, sits on the Dragon Throne, and his ancestors to receive the obeisances of the princes, nobles and dignitaries of his Court and Government. We may state here that since 1898 the Throne in the Audience Hall has always been occupied by H. I. M. the Empress Dowager, while the Emperor occupies a seat on His Majesty's left, a little lower down. On his birthday anniversary, however, whilst receiving the obeisances of his subjects His Majesty sits on the Throne while Her Majesty the Empress Dowager takes a seat next to him. As each prince, noble or high minister bows in turn to the Emperor, he presents to His Majesty a jadestone "ju-i," or Emblem of Good Wishes, or as the two characters "ju-i" denote, "May you have your every wish gratified." The Emperor receives the ju-i with a bow and then hands it to a eunuch, who stands by to receive the pieces of carved jade stone, which he places on a table to the left of the Throne.

After the ceremony is finished, the princes, nobles and others leave the Audience Hall, when the young Empress, accompanied by the ladies of the Imperial Court, makes her appearance. Her Majesty then goes through similar obeisances and genuflections before the Emperor on his Throne, after which she also presents a "ju-i." She is then followed, successively, by the ladies of the Court and visiting princesses and wives of nobles and high ministers, who also present a "ju-i" to His Majesty. The ceremony completed, their Majesties the Empress Dowager, Emperor and Empress, and the secondary consort and ladies of the Court, etc., proceed to the Court theatre to witness the gala performance by the "star" actors, who have been commanded to appear before their Majesties on that day. At these performances the princes and nobles are also invited to attend, although there is a high silk screen separating them from the view of their Majesties and ladies of the Court, who occupy the Imperial "boxes" fronting the stage, while the princes and others occupy the boxes on each side, running at right angles to the Imperial "boxes."

At the end of the performance the Emperor gives a number of presents, or souvenirs of the occasion, to the attending princes, nobles and dignitaries, who after acknowledging their thanks leave the Palace. Then the Empress Dowager, Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the secondary consort (Ching-fo) and ladies of the Court, proceed in State to the Hall, where are placed the sacred tablets containing the names and designations of the Imperial ancestors. The Empress Dowager and the ladies of the Court remain outside the Hall, while the Emperor and Empress enter within to pay their obeisances. This done they are escorted by the Empress Dowager back to her Palace, after which she returns to her Majesty's Palace and the ceremony of the day is ended. — *New England.*

GENERAL PROVISION.
General provision is then made for what are called "Directors of Self-government." These are officials of grades ranging from judges and Taotais up to the Viceroy, according to the nature of the self-governing body.
When the Council passes new regulations or assesses taxes, these must be submitted for approval to the Viceroy. The latter may dismiss the Council, but shall at once instruct the Executive Committee to arrange for the election of another, so that it may convene within three months. He may not twice dissolve the Council for the same reason.

BENEFITS AND PENALTIES.
Benefits and Penalties are next provided for. The amount of medical bills and suitable compensation are to be paid to persons incurring injury or illness "in discharging their official duties. When life has been lost, the official's family shall receive such a sum of money as the Council may consider the occasion requires.
Three different penalties are provided for various offences of officials:—(1) withdrawal of the right of suffrage for a period of not longer than 10 years; (2) the imposition of fines—light ones ranging from one to twenty dollars, and heavy ones from twenty-one to one hundred dollars, all to go into the general public funds; and (3) exclusion from office. Intentional misdemeanors shall be punished by (1) imposing a fine and (2) expelling from office. Light fines shall be the penalty in cases of error of judgment. Receiving of

election bribes shall be punished by the imposition of a heavy fine and being deprived of the privilege of suffrage for a period of 10 years. All these penalties shall be carried out by the local magistrate.
The above regulations are to be in force when they have been endorsed by the Viceroy and have been published.
Amendments may be proposed previously if presented in writing to the Viceroy, with the signatures of at least 10 members of the Council. Such an amendment must receive at least 30 concurring votes in a session of the Council and the approval of the Viceroy in order to pass. The amendment shall pass into effect when it has been thus voted and approved, and has been published.

SERVANT GIRL KIDNAPED.

QUICK WORK BY THE POLICE.

Lo Ho, a widow, and Leung Tak, a coolie, both residing in Wing Kut Street, were, at the Police Court this morning, ordered by Mr. F. A. Hazledine to be held in police custody for a week for trial. The couple were charged with kidnapping a fourteen-year-old girl.
Li Ngan was a servant girl in the employ of a family, residing at 132, Hollywood Road. Yesterday morning, she was sent out by her mistress to make a purchase. Returning home she was stopped by an old woman, the widow, who invited her to the theatre. Li Ngan agreed to go, but instead of taking her to the show the old woman took her to a house at Yau-ma-tei, where she was detained. Then preparations were made to ship the girl to Saigon on the steamer *Fronto*. Meanwhile the police were informed of the girl's disappearance. Detective Sergeant Murison two hours later was on the scene. He located the girl and arrested the widow. The coolie, who is suspected of having been implicated in the matter also, was taken in Hollywood Road.
An adjournment was granted to allow the police to prepare their case.

THE IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY AT COURT.

Sunday, the 26th day of the 6th moon (4th August), was celebrated throughout the Empire as the birthday anniversary of His Imperial Majesty Kwang Hsu. As a matter of fact, however, the actual date of the Emperor's birth was the 28th day of the 6th moon (1870), or two days later. The reason for advancing the date is perhaps not generally understood and, therefore, it may be interesting to know that this is due to the fact that His Majesty is required to offer in person his "Grand Autumnal Sacrifice" to his ancestors on the 1st day of the 7th month, which compels him by the rules of etiquette to prepare himself for the sacrifices by a rigorous fast of three days and three nights. That is to say, counting back three days from the 1st day of the 7th month, the first day of the prescribed fast would thus fall on the 28th day of the 6th month (sometimes on the 27th day of the month, should it happen to contain only twenty-nine days) or the very day of His Majesty's birth. The two ceremonies thus coinciding, His Majesty requires the Emperor to forego his own date of celebration in deference to the "needs" of his Imperial ancestors, as it would have been impossible to accomplish the ceremonies prescribed for the Imperial Birthday during the fasting period. In view of this, shortly after His Majesty's ascension to the Dragon Throne, (1875) the Co-Regents, the Empress Dowager of the Eastern and Western Palaces, issued a special Imperial edict commanding the setting forward of His Majesty Kwang Hsu's birthday celebrations by two days.

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ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A BARONESS.
SAD OCCURRENCE AT KYOTO.
On the morning of the 2nd instant at about 5.30 a.m., Baroness Fujieda, wife of Baron Fujieda Masayuki, residing in Shimada-ki-cho, Kyoto, attempted to commit suicide with her baby by jumping into a disused well on the estate belonging to her father, Viscount Fukuhara Nobutari, of Kikuta, Shimokamo-mura also of Kyoto. The Baroness was subsequently rescued by some farm laborers, though the baby was found to be already dead.

According to the vernacular papers the Baroness, who is now 39 years old, has been married for about 20 years and there were five children. From various causes, however, the poor house has gradually declined on account of monetary losses of late years. The prospect of ruin seems to have preyed on the mind of the Baroness, and in June last she completely lost her reason. In the hope that she might recover in changed surroundings the Baron sent his wife with their youngest child to her father's home on July 10th.

On the morning of the 2nd instant, the lady suddenly disappeared with her child. A search was immediately made by all the members of the household and the neighbors. The unfortunate Baroness was at last discovered struggling in the shallow water of the well, into which she had thrown herself meaning to end her life and that of her child. — *Japan Chronicle.*

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

RECRUITS' PARADES.
At headquarters, at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 19th August, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes, 3rd Middlesex Regt., will attend.
At headquarters, at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 21st August, for 15 pounder B. L. gun drill. Sergt. Windsor, R.O.A., will attend.

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LEAVE.
Surgeon-Lieutenant Charles Forsyth is granted leave of absence out of the Colony for 12 months with effect from the 14th August 1907.
NOTICE.
Right & No. 1 Co. The next school for the Nicholson's Coy. will take place at the King's Park Range on Sunday next, the 18th August.

AN EXPLORATION EXPEDITION.

HONGKONG SYNDICATE FITS OUT THE "MICHAEL JENSEN."

BORNEO THE OBJECTIVE.

When the *fact* *Diederichsen* cleared the port on Saturday week last, a little was thought of her journey beyond the fact of her being engaged on one of her ordinary runs in the coastal trade in which some of the smaller vessels controlled by Messrs. Jobson & Co. are engaged. The fact has since transpired, however, that the *fact* *Diederichsen* was then and has since been under charter to a small but influential syndicate of Hongkong financiers. The syndicate, it is learnt, has fitted out the *fact* *Diederichsen* in a complete and thorough manner for a prolonged exploration expedition. The field of such exploration, it is stated, is to be along the coast of British North Borneo. The staff is composed, among others, of mining experts and experienced prospectors. They command all the appliances necessary for the expedition, including boring machines, presumably to test the reputed oil fields of Borneo; salving gear, drills, and other implements for prospecting. The expedition will explore the unexplored diamondiferous territory and will look for coal and other minerals which the extensive fields of the virgin territory of Borneo are well known to possess in abundance. Naturally, a union will be aroused as to the membership of the syndicate. While we are not in a position to state definitely each individual name it will be sufficient to mention that one of the most prominent figures in the world of company promoting in Hongkong is said to be a moving spirit in the venture. Its success in prospecting for minerals in the New Territories of Hongkong may not improbably have furnished the stimulus for his embarking on the present enterprise. And it may be mentioned that the gentleman alluded to is not wholly unconnected with Borneo undertakings, since as a member of the consulting committee of the China Borneo Co., Ltd., not long ago amalgamated with the Borneo Harwood Co., of London, this gentleman should possess an inkling of the possibilities of the territory in which the chartered company has—and justifiably so—such high hopes for the future.

With the members of the expedition there proceeded also a small party of enthusiastic sportsmen—personal friends of the promoters of the scheme—who are going to Borneo on big game hunting. It is the success of the business part of the undertaking that is so keenly anticipated—and if the present venture will only help ultimately to recoup the Colony of its millions lost in the early 'nineties on Borneo tobacco plantations, &c. it will have done much to retrieve the fortunes of many who had early and sanguine anticipations of the territory's agricultural possibilities. At any rate, now that the real object of the *fact* *Diederichsen* mission is become known the best wishes will go with her for her complete success in the interests of her enterprising charters.

FIRE IN DES VŒUX ROAD.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$10,000.

A somewhat serious fire occurred in Des Vœux Road Central shortly before ten o'clock last Wednesday night, resulting in damage to the amount it is estimated, of \$10,000. The fire occurred at house No. 177, the ground, first and second floors of which are tenanted by a tobacconist. When the outbreak was discovered information was at once sent to the Fire Brigade, which promptly arrived on the scene. A strong flow of water was immediately obtained and, indeed, the strength of the flow required all the efforts of the firemen to direct it against the building. As a matter of fact Fireman Parr was taken unawares, with the result that the nozzle of the hose which he was operating struck him a serious blow in the eye inflicting injuries which required his removal to hospital. Naturally a fire of this character occurring in one of the principal thoroughfares of Hongkong attracted a huge crowd and as a consequence the traffic was seriously delayed for the time being entirely disorganised. The damage, which, it may be stated, is covered by insurance to the extent of \$12,000 was due mainly to the tons of water played upon the flames by the brigade. It is stated that the fire originated through the faulty construction of a stove on the second floor.

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"MONEY OR POOR LIFE?"

AN OLD OFFENDER'S LITTLE GAME.

Chan Nam is a thorough scamp. He has been in Hongkong a number of years, most of which time he has spent behind prison bars. Chan has two previous convictions. This morning he registered his third. He had no apology to offer. "I like golf," he said, "and will come back again." This morning Chan was booked for Canton when his time is up. But to continue the story: At 4, Tung Wo Street lives a bricklayer, by name Chan Sing. On the night of the 8th instant, Chan Nam visited Chan, Sing, at his house and asked for the loan of a couple of dollars. The bricklayer showed him the door. Chan Nam took the hint and left, but he returned with a friend a few minutes later—and there was trouble. "I want \$5," Chan Nam demanded, "or else you will see something happen." The bricklayer started to read a newspaper. "You won't give me the money?" the unemployed Chan blurted out, jumping about the room at the same time; "then you will be slaughtered." Fearing the man might get violent the bricklayer said he would go and get the money. In half an hour's time he returned and handed Chan the money, which he pocketed. Then he was offered a cup of tea and a policeman as a guest. Chan Nam, however, was charged with demanding money with menaces. He pleaded guilty before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, who sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

According to a brief telegram in another column *The Times* publishes an urgent plea from its Peking Correspondent for the retention of Weihaiwei by Great Britain. The fact that Dr. Morrison had found it necessary at the present juncture to enter the lists on behalf of the Chinese of the British Empire is strong *a priori* evidence that its fate is in the balance. For some past there have been pointed references to this favoured harbour in Chinese government circles; various officials have recommended that China should take steps to recover possession of it without delay, and finally the native Press announced that the British Government had been formally approached in the matter. This report was denied in our own Peking correspondence; but since we recorded the satisfaction that must have been generally shared by all Britons in the Far East on hearing that there was no truth in the rumour, efforts to keep the subject alive appear to have been redoubled in Peking. Coming on the top of these telegrams of *The Times* Correspondent has undoubtedly an ominous ring about it, and the subject is one that calls for the active interest not only of all who are connected by direct ties with the Far East, but also of all who are concerned in the maintenance of British prestige in distant waters.

The circumstances attending the lease of Weihaiwei to Great Britain are of common knowledge, and it is equally well known that by an unhappy inspiration the authors of the Treaty of 1898 stipulated that the territory should remain ours as long as Port Arthur was held by Russia. There can be little doubt that in the minds of both the High Contracting Parties the idea underlying this clause was that, so long as a foreign Power and claimant of portions of Chinese territory, Great Britain should be equally favoured in respect of Weihaiwei. Unfortunately, however, the actual wording of the Treaty bases our right to this magnificent harbour and adjacent territory on the retention of the Kwangtung Peninsula by Russia only, and makes no allowances for the transference of Port

THE HONGKONG TRAGEDY.

DEAD WOMAN'S REMAINS EXHUMED.

Two young women, who recently arrived from Manila, had a most gruesome task to perform last Thursday afternoon when they were called upon by the police to identify the body of Gertrude Dayton, who is alleged to have been murdered by the man Adsett, and whose body was placed in a trunk and taken on board the C. P. R. liner *Montezuma* recently. The body was exhumed at Happy Valley, and was identified by one of the young women as that of Gertrude Dayton as had been previously surmised. This task having been completed the women left the cemetery. It was not known whether the dead woman had been drugged or poisoned before strangulation and so, although at rather a late date, the stomach was removed and forwarded to the Government Analyst for the purpose of having that point set at rest. The remains were then reinterred.

LIFE HISTORY OF GERTRUDE DAYTON.

The Dayton murder occupies position of most prominence in recent Manila exchanges. From the *Cubensis* of last issue, we take the following:

Where is he, and did he have a confederate? These are the main questions awaiting the police in deciphering one of the most gruesome mysteries that ever troubled justice. W. H. Jones is wanted by the law as the murderer of Gertrude Dayton. Atzess was formerly a member of the Twenty-first Regiment of Volunteers in these islands and later a sergeant in the Marine Corps. He was a guard of the American Legation at Peking, China.

He is known to have been a first class coast as a well-to-do sport, a cons. of 10-12 women, and a gambler by their earnings. The police here are searching every ship that arrives from China to find this man. He was expected on the *Tram*, which came in from Hongkong at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. His prey was not aboard.

The horrible story of his crime as sent to the *Cabaret* by a correspondent in Hongkong, and as gathered piecemeal from various sources in this city is as follows: There are wanting links to make the chain of evidence complete, and the police here receive almost a Sphinx-like silence.

Two days ago a sailor aboard the steamship *Montezuma*, a Canadian Pacific steamship company liner, then and now in the port of Hongkong, reported that a "noisy" stench issued from a trunk in the hold. The officers of the steamship summoned the police and the trunk was opened up and found to contain a woman.

It was found the body of a tall woman. She had evidently been dead some days or decomposition had set in. The woman had been strangled. That was plain from the marks around the neck, and by the absence of any evidence of poison or the use of a weapon. Her body had been "jimmied into the trunk, and filled it completely.

The steamship authorities discovered that the trunk had come aboard the vessel on August 3. It had been sent aboard the *Montezuma* consigned to Seattle, Washington, the consignor having obtained permission to send in advance of the usual time for receiving baggage, which is the day before the sailing of the liner.

The police of Hongkong found that the woman had arrived on the steamship *Eastern* August 3, and that she was accompanied by a man. The couple gave the name of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones at the Hongkong Hotel.

This is the name they were registered under on the *Montezuma*. The police of Hongkong communicated with the police of Manila, had the best detectives here were put on the case.

The murdered woman was well-known here in the underworld. She had been in Manila about a year when she left. She came there from China and became the housekeeper and an inmate of the house at 92 calle Alejandro VI. This house was conducted by Beatrice Booth who also had another establishment at 46 calle Real.

Gertrude Dayton was far above the middle height, with brown eyes, and rather faded looking. She possessed a fine voice and was adept in her chosen life. Some weeks ago one of the Booth woman's establishments was burned in the middle of the night and she claimed a heavy loss on jewelry and furnishings. She was in a bad way financially, as she had bought Smith's restaurant some time before and lost many thousands in the business which was managed by Louis Heymann. The latter married a companion of the Booth woman. Finally the creditors seized the restaurant.

When the fire occurred Miss Booth transferred the insurance to Gertrude Dayton to prevent the creditors from getting it. Miss Dayton collected about four thousand pesos.

It was about this time, July 18, that W. H. Atzess appeared on the scene. He was well acquainted in Manila having served here as a soldier and having mixed in tenebrous society. He took up with the Dayton woman and they resided together at the Hotel Francia, as also did Louis Marshall, another Sampson denizen. Gertrude Dayton was supposed to have at this time from five to ten thousand pesos in money and jewels. On July 30 she accompanied Atzess on the *Eastern*, and under the name of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jones and with Josie Marshall, sailed for Hongkong.

The details of their trip and of where they went on arrival in Hongkong are not known here. They could not have been in a hotel there more than a day before Gertrude Dayton was killed on the trunk containing her body was taken aboard the *Montezuma* August 3.

Beatrice Booth left here for Japan on the *Kumano Maru* on August 3, apparently following the Dayton woman in an effort to get back the insurance which it was said Miss Dayton refused to return. Both arrived in Hongkong three days after the murder.

WENT AROUND ISLANDS.

Gertrude Dayton, during her short career in these islands made several visits to points outside of Manila. She is said to have made a tour of the southern islands touching at the principal towns between here and Zamboanga. At the latter port she remained several days and is said to have captivated several of the youths of that town with her excellent singing and dancing. Upon her return to Manila she was in possession of several handsome presents which she was proud to exhibit to her acquaintances in this city. Miss Dayton, as a girl, was well brought up, her manners were rather refined, she had a good education, was a brilliant conversationalist and was thoroughly musical and entertaining. She was tall and had a fair complexion. She had been an actress.

ONCE LEGATION GUARD.

A well known Manila man says: "I know the suspect, who was recently stationed at the American Legation in Peking, he being in the service of the Marines. Several months ago he obtained his discharge and went to Shanghai where he was considered a 'crooked' gambler. After staying in Shanghai several weeks he married a woman of the red light district, and shortly afterwards was compelled to leave the city by Judge Wiley. He came to Manila and immediately renewed his acquaintance with the Dayton woman."

THE HONGKONG TRAGEDY.

DEAD WOMAN'S REMAINS EXHUMED.

Amerson is known in Manila, and was about eighteen months ago steward of the post exchange. He is good looking, and a neat dresser, about six feet in height, a decided blonde and smooth talker.

The murdered woman is of English parentage and was at one time a favourite music hall singer. About 1896 she went to New York and appeared at the famous and celebrated music hall. She had a good singing voice, and could have earned a large salary on the vaudeville stage, had she followed the stage.

Miss Jessie Leary, proprietress of the house that Gertrude Dayton resided in while in Manila, claims that the murdered woman is not Miss Dayton, saying that she left Hongkong on the *Sakuma*, which sailed from that port before the murder took place.

DEATH OF MR. L. A. ANDREWS, C.E.

The death occurred at the Peak Hospital to-day, of Mr. David Alexander Andrews, C.E., who has been engaged at Quarry Bay shipyard for some years. Mr. Andrews, who was suffering from congestion of the lungs, was removed to the hospital a fortnight ago, but the disease was firmly established and he succumbed this morning. Mr. Andrews was a Scotsman, and a cousin of Mr. D. Macdonald the engineer-in-chief at Quarry Bay. At about five or six years ago he came to Hongkong for Messrs. P. & S. & Co. He returned home after about two years' service, but later on came back under agreement with Messrs. P. & S. & Co. He was a popular man, and his death at the early age of 41 years will be much regretted. Mr. Andrews was unmarried. The funeral took place this afternoon and was attended by practically the entire staff of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

A USEFUL SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir, I venture through the medium of your columns to offer a suggestion to the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club. I claim no originality in putting forward a request that the Jockey Club might consider the advisability of numbering the ponies while in training for the annual races. The proposal has been made in Singapore, and should certainly merit consideration here. From the *Singapore Sporting Club* has decided that in future all horses and griffins in training shall wear a numbered saddle cloth—the number on the cloth corresponding to a number in a printed "List of Horses and Griffins in Training" which may be procured at the Race Course. Griffins will have saddle cloths with the figures in red and other horses will have cloths in black numbers. The advantage of carrying a numbered saddle cloth is so obvious that I really wonder it had not been brought to the notice of local sportsmen long before this. It is a feature of social life in Hongkong for a particular gathering to meet at the Race Course in Happy Valley during the training season each year. The interest, great as it is, in the performances of the animals each morning will be considerably enhanced (if their identity is easily recognizable) before the closing of the entry in January each year. I trust Mr. H. P. White, who is acting for our general Clerk of the Course, on leave, will take the foregoing suggestion into consideration and lay the matter before his Stewards at their next meeting.—Yours, &c.

JOCKEY.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907.

V. R. C. SPORTS.

At the V. R. C. enclosure, last Saturday afternoon, a two lengths handicap, team race and water polo match took place, before a large gathering of spectators. There were 3 heats in the 2 lengths handicap, and the first in each heat competed in the final.

FIRST HEAT.

J. W. Bains (owes 8 secs.)
F. da Rosa (owes 6 secs.)
A. V. Barros (owes 10 secs.)

Time—50 secs.

SECOND HEAT.

S. Kingsbury (owes 6 secs.)
L. Le Breton (owes 4 secs.)
A. H. Carroll (owes 8 secs.)

Time—51 secs.

THIRD HEAT.

A. J. V. Ribeiro (owes 7 secs.)
J. M. O. Remedios (owes 8 secs.)
J. M. C. Lopes (owes 9 secs.)
E. M. O. Remedios (owes 4 secs.)

Time—53 secs.

In the final Bains proved himself to be the best swimmer, by accomplishing the 2 lengths in 51 secs. It was evident he could cover the distance in shorter time. Kingsbury was second.

J. W. Bains 1

S. Kingsbury 2

In the team race, 4 teams competed

1. L. Le Breton (Capt.), O. R. Chunyu, F. K. Tata and F. da Rosa.

2. A. V. Barros (Capt.), J. W. Bains, E. Kingsbury and E. M. O. Remedios.

3. J. M. Lopes (Capt.), A. J. V. Ribeiro, J. M. O. Remedios and M. A. R. Souza.

4. P. M. Remedios (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, L. E. Lammett and H. S. Tephon.

L. Le Breton team kept the lead throughout and won easily. Lopes' team was second.

The Water Polo teams were:

Blues: O. R. Chunyu (goal), F. da Rosa, J. Carroll (fullbacks), A. H. Carroll (halfbacks), L. E. Lammett (Capt.), L. Le Breton and A. J. V. Ribeiro (forwards).

Whites: F. K. Tata (goal), M. A. R. Souza, J. M. O. Remedios (fullbacks), A. V. Barros (Capt.) halfback, L. R. Ellis, J. M. C. Lopes and E. M. O. Remedios (forwards).

Everybody expected the Blues to win, but were a bit disappointed when the game ended, although extra time was allowed, in a draw—0 all. During the first half of the game there was no action, notwithstanding the fact that both goalkeepers were kept rather busy.

Lammett—bombarding the Whites' goal all the time, whilst Barros did the same to the Blues goal.

In the second half, both teams did their utmost to attain victory, and when Lammett scored the first goal for the Whites it looked as if the game would end in a tie, but shortly after E. M. O. Remedios equalized for the Whites from a pass by Barros. After this both teams renewed their efforts, but the game ended as above.

It being agreed between the competing teams, that their should be a further 2 minutes added play, this was allowed, but still no further scoring resulted.

We understand this match will be played again some time this week.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

FOURTH ROUND.

The Royal Engineers "B" team met the Middlesex "A" team to play off their round in the Shield Competition. The match resulted in a win for the former by 3 goals to one. It was very exciting, one of both teams being about equal. Remembrance scored the first and only goal for the Middlesex during the first half. In the second half the Engineers turned the tables. Their first goal was scored by the Middlesex goalkeeper who took the ball into his own goal whilst trying to stop a shot from Everest. In less than a minute after, Everest scored the second goal from half way up the bath. Peter added the third and last goal for the R. E.'s. Williams tried time after time to score, but was unsuccessful.

The teams were:—R. E. "B" Team:—Hutchison (goal), Burgess, Williams (fullbacks), Morris (halfback), Everest, Potter and Gibson (forwards).

Middlesex "A" team:—Gee (goal), Roberia, Remembrance (fullbacks), Goode (halfbacks), Rolfe, Thompson and Lincham (forwards).

A good few people were disappointed when they heard on reaching the V.R.C. that the match between the Corinthian Yacht Club and the 87th Co., Royal Garrison Artillery, was to be postponed on account of the weather, as the R.G.A. team were unable to come over from Stonecutters.

The fixtures for the Fifth Round are as follows:—Royal Hongkong Yacht Club vs. R. E. "B" team on Tuesday, 13th; and the Middlesex "A" team vs. Middlesex "B" team on Friday, 10th.

COMPETITION TABLE.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V. R. C. "A".....	4	0	0	12
87th Co., R.G.A.	3	0	0	9
R. H. K. Y. C.	4	1	0	12
Corinthian Y.C.	3	1	0	9
R. E. "A".....	4	1	0	12
R. E. "B".....	1	2	0	3
V. R. C. "B".....	4	1	0	12
Middlesex "A".....	3	0	0	9
Middlesex "B".....	3	0	0	9

FIFTH ROUND.

The first two matches in the fifth round were played last Tuesday afternoon at the V.R.C. enclosure before a large gathering of spectators.

R. E. "A" vs. C.Y.C.

This match was a closely-contested one, and although the R. E.'s were defeated, they played a splendid game and deserve great credit, more especially their goal-keeper, Staff Sgt. Walsh, who stopped every many hard shot. It would have taken an expert to stop the four shots that passed him, as they were all scored right up near the goal.

Witchell, Cooke and Miller, each scored a goal in the first half, whilst E. Humphrey netted the fourth and last goal; after this almost every member of the Corinthian Team had a try, but were unsuccessful.

The teams were:—

Corinthian Yacht Club—R. C. Witchell, C. Cooke, J. Miller, E. Humphrey, C. Humphrey, U. R. Chunyu and J. Forbes.

R. E. "A" Team—Staff Sgt. Walsh, Sappers Carr, Vaughan, Morrish, Goodyear, Barton and Cp. Grandy.

R. E. "B" vs. R. H. K. Y. C.

The Yacht Club had very little difficulty in notching 6 goals to their opponent's nil, although they did not have all their "A" Team players, but still the Engineers put up a plucky fight, and the match was rather well.

The teams were as follows:

R. H. K. Y. C.—F. Bide, E. W. Carpenter, R. R. Beattie, H. W. Lester, P. Stanton, Wishart and Young.

R. E. "B" Team—Cp. Morris, Sappers Williams, Burgess, Hutchison, Cp. Turner, Gibson and Potter.

COMPETITION TABLE.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V. R. C. "A".....	4	0	0	12
R. H. K. Y. C.	4	1	0	12
Corinthian Y.C.	3	1	0	9
87th Co., R.G.A.	3	0	0	9
R. E. "A".....	4	1	0	12
R. E. "B".....	1	2	0	3
V. R. C. "B".....	4	1	0	12
Middlesex "A".....	3	0	0	9
Middlesex "B".....	3	0	0	9

We hear that the V.R.C. are having a 2 lengths handicap race, and a 2 lengths team race on Tuesday next, the first instant, commencing at 5.30 p.m., and the Water Polo match that ended in a draw last Saturday will be played again on the same day.

The teams will be as follows for the Water Polo:

Blues:—L. E. Lammett (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, L. Le Breton, W. J. Carroll, A. J. V. Ribeiro, O. R. Chunyu, F. K. Tata.

Whites:—A. V. Barros (Capt.), J. M. Lopes, A. R. Ellis, P. M. Remedios, M. A. R. Souza, F. K. Tata and E. M. O. Remedios.

V. R. C. "A" TEAM vs. 87TH CO., R. G. A.

What proved to be the hardest and best match so far in the Shield Competition was played last Thursday at the V.R.C. enclosure before a large gathering of interested Civilian and Military spectators.

Soon after commencement of the game, H. A. Lammett tried a couple of shots which were well saved. The ball was then sent up, but was returned soon after and Barros this time tried a shot which went high of the goal. From a goal throw, Pereira got the ball when he was very near goal, but was fouled. A free throw was allowed him, but the Artillerymen managed to send the ball up the bath, then Carroll swam up, and from half way had a free and hard shot at the R. G. A. goal which the supporters of the V.R.C. thought was a goal, but Rodwell defended well. After this Lammett got possession of the ball and passed to Pereira who was again fouled and then a capital opening was sent to the V.R.C. Pereira and Lammett tried time after time to score before half time, but their efforts proved futile. When the whistle went for half time, there was no scoring done by either side.

In the second half, the V.R.C. men redoubled their efforts to score, and Lammett and Pereira again kept up a continuous attack on the Artillery's goal, but could not manage to net a goal, as Rodwell, the V.R.C. goalkeeper, stopped every attempt. Whenever Pereira got the ball, there was a loud outburst of cheering from the Club's supporters, as everybody expected him to score.

On one occasion in the midst of a scramble in front of the V.R.C.'s goal it looked as if a goal would be scored by Carroll, but he was relieved of the ball by Carroll which was a bit up again, and thus the game ended in a draw, with no scoring.

It would be very hard to criticize the playing of an individual member of the V. R. C. team as they all played a fine game, but Sayer, after half time, showed signs of fatigue, whilst J. E. Lammett in goal had practically nothing to do, as the ball was nearly all the time up at the other end of the bath.

The Artillerymen also played a very good game and stuck to their men well, although after half time two or three of them looked a bit tired. Rodwell, the goalkeeper, proved himself to be the right man

in the right place, and to him the honour is due of saving his team from defeat, as he stopped no less than about twenty to twenty-five hard shots.

THE TEAMS WERE:—

V.R.C. "A":—L. E. Lammett (goal), H. A. Lammett, A. E. Alves (fullbacks), A. V. Barros (halfback), A. H. Carroll, H. C. Sayer and J. M. O. Remedios (forwards).

87th Co., R.G.A.:—Rodwell (goal), Donohue, Greenwood (fullbacks), Ward (halfback), Fleetwood, Carter and Bloomfield (forwards).

We understand the 87th Co., R.G.A., will play the Corinthian Yacht Club this afternoon, at 5.30 p.m., to play off their tie in the fourth round which ought to have been played off last week, but had to be postponed on account of the weather. This will surely prove a good match.

COMPETITION TABLE.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V. R. C. "A".....	4	0	0	12
R. H. K. Y. C.	4	1	0	12
87th Co., R.G.A.	3	0	0	9
Corinthian Y.C.	3	1	0	9
R. E. "A".....	4	1	0	12
R. E. "B".....	1	2	0	3
V. R. C. "B".....	4	1	0	12
Middlesex "A".....	3	0	0	9
Middlesex "B".....	3	0	0	9

VICEROY AND AUTHOR.

The intelligence that H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang is about to publish the results of his observations during his tour through America and Europe in 1905-6 has a wider interest than usually attaches to the prospective making of books. In many respects the tour of the Chinese Travelling Commissioners was unique; and a faithful record of their experiences would be calculated to enlighten even a more travelled audience than the Chinese reading public. Of all such undertakings it bore the least resemblance to a "glorified picnic," and did fulfil, as far as was physically possible, the objects it had in view. With the seriousness and industry which it has been expected, the Commissioners and their staffs from the outset devoted themselves to their various subjects. According to the pre-arranged plan the several branches of politics were divided between each group of Commissioners, and these were told off to prosecute their inquiries in the most practical manner possible. The departments of State of each country that they visited were thrown open to them, and accompanied by competent officials they were enabled to make a careful study of the actual mechanism of a Government Office. Again, when occasion offered, the theory of each separate subject was expounded to them "out of hours" by qualified professors or others. Copious notes were taken by all the members of the Commission, and from time to time views were exchanged among themselves. So great was the interest and interest displayed in these informal debates, that any hope of "writing up" a subject on the tour was soon abandoned, and the question of a report had to be postponed until the return to China. H.E. Tuan Fang as the head of one group of Travel Commissioners would have access to all the compilations of his party, and it may be supposed that his book will be based on these as well as on his own personal investigations.

Not the least significance of such a publication is the fact that it constitutes a conscientious effort on the part of a representative of the Chinese ruling caste to spread enlightenment among the people. A step in this direction has a far more practical bearing on the ultimate rehabilitation of China than a number of well-meaning edicts. In contrast to Japan, China is handicapped by possessing a more or less incapable and unscrupulous aristocracy, with a vast proletariat of infinite potentialities, but ignorant and degraded. Japan on the other hand is fortunate in being enlightened and unselfish aristocracy, although its rank and file lack many of the finer attributes of the Chinese masses. The result of this difference in the constitution of the two peoples is at once seen in their respective histories. With the motive power supplied by an intelligent and patriotic ruling caste Japan was able to pass through her era of transformation with a rapidity of progress that rightly astonished the world. There is little hope of China fulfilling her destiny with similar alacrity. An enlightened and energetic ruler could avail much; but the atmosphere of the Palace at Peking stands in the way of drastic changes before such a novelty could grow up in it. In the absence of the necessary stimulus in the highest places China has to rely for her salvation upon the efforts of the few men who, as Viceroys Yuen Shih-kai and Tuan Fang, stand out above their class, unless the country is to attain its destiny through the exhausting turmoil and excesses of a revolution from below. Both processes are necessarily slow, but there is abundant scope for the obstructing deadweight for reaction. Any attempt to force the pace is almost sure to add to the sorrows of the country. Russia in its present upheaval affords a striking illustration of an attempt to accelerate artificially a popular movement. Both the First and the Second Duma imagined that reform from below could be forced arbitrarily upon an unwilling officialdom, with the result that to-day even the semblance of constitutional government accorded by the Manifesto of October 1905 is lost to the country.

For such reasons and in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of China, we may welcome for her sake at least the attempt *feisthars lente* on the part of those who are the champions of reform. The publication of the Viceroy's political treatise, which may even prove dull reading, is a small step in the direction of constitutional progress, but will mark a step in the breaking down of old prejudices and in the turning of new soil. China suffers from no lack of literature of modern production, but the practical value of most of it may well be considered problematical. She is now to the virtue of technical publications and is too apt to associate all scholarship with mortality and abstract sciences. It may be hoped that the practical nature of Viceroy Tuan Fang's compilation will give a stimulus to technical literature, and to spread knowledge of modern methods in industrial pursuits.—H. C. D. News.

CHOLERA AT SINGAPORE.

TANJONG PAGAR COOLIE LINES ATTACKED.

The *Singapore Free Press*, of 10th inst., says:—We understand that the cholera is not decreasing and that seven more cases occurred yesterday. A number of cases have occurred in the coolie lines at Tanjong Pagar, and two cases are reported from Pulau Brani. So far, only Chinese, chiefly sickly coolies, have been attacked. There were considerable numbers of a hundred contacts at the quarantine camp at St. John's Island last night. The sanitary authorities are striving hard to check the outbreak. It might be advisable for the authorities to thoroughly clean out the street drains, which are said to be in a disgraceful condition. Rubbish should also not be allowed to accumulate at the sides of the roads, and dust bins ought to be kept clean.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

A CENSUS OF KWANGTUNG.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th August.

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Internal Affairs at Peking, H.E. the Acting Viceroy has ordered the Police authorities to take a census of the population of the province of Kwangtung, which is to be forwarded to that department in Peking. The authorities have made arrangements accordingly and have drawn up fifteen regulations for the same. A proclamation has been issued to notify the public of the steps to be taken in connection with the matter and that a census of the population of the City of Canton is first to be taken and then one of the population in each of the different districts in the province to follow.

THE OPIUM DENS.

At the weekly meeting of the Anti-Opium Society, on the 11th inst., the following interesting statistics were laid before the members: The total number of opium dens in the city of Canton was about 4,700 and opium smokers totalled about 70,000. The number of opium lamps in use daily throughout the province was estimated at 140,000 and each lamp, assuming to consume 1 taal of oil daily, the consumption would amount to 140,000 taels, which equals about 30 casks of oil consumed daily, and if the prohibition of opium smoking is effective throughout the province, this saving of oil would considerably lower the price of the commodity. The population of the province of Kwangtung is stated at 31,000,000 and not taking the female section of the population into consideration, one third of the 16,000,000 male population are opium smokers, and if ten cents worth of opium is supposed to be consumed daily by each smoker, a sum of \$500,000 must have been spent a day on opium, so that there is no doubt that the country is growing poorer day by day through the smoking of the drug. The committee of the Fong Pin Hospital have made known an antidote against opium smoking without the use of anti-opium pills. Salt and liquorice are employed and, if properly compounded according to the prescribed way, it is claimed will remove the craving for the drug.

CHEAP RICE.

The Shan Hou Chu forwarded yesterday to the Canton Cheap Rice Disposal Bureau the sum of \$30,000 being the first instalment of the promised sum of \$50,000 towards the fund of that institution. The balance will be forwarded by the authorities at an early date. Yesterday, a sum of 30,000 taels was forwarded to the same institution out of funds of the T'eng Yun Cheung Rice Granary, and the Hongkong Tung Wah Hospital has remitted a sum of \$3,300, being subscriptions collected from Chinese residing in different countries towards this fund.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The amount of fare collected on the Wong-sha-Kong section of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company for the past few days were as follows:—28th ult. \$113; 29th ult. \$106.90; 30th ult. \$143.35; 31st ult. \$126.60; 1st inst. \$116.10; 2nd inst. \$113.35; 3rd inst. \$57.50; 4th inst. \$106.60; 5th inst. \$116.25; 6th inst

